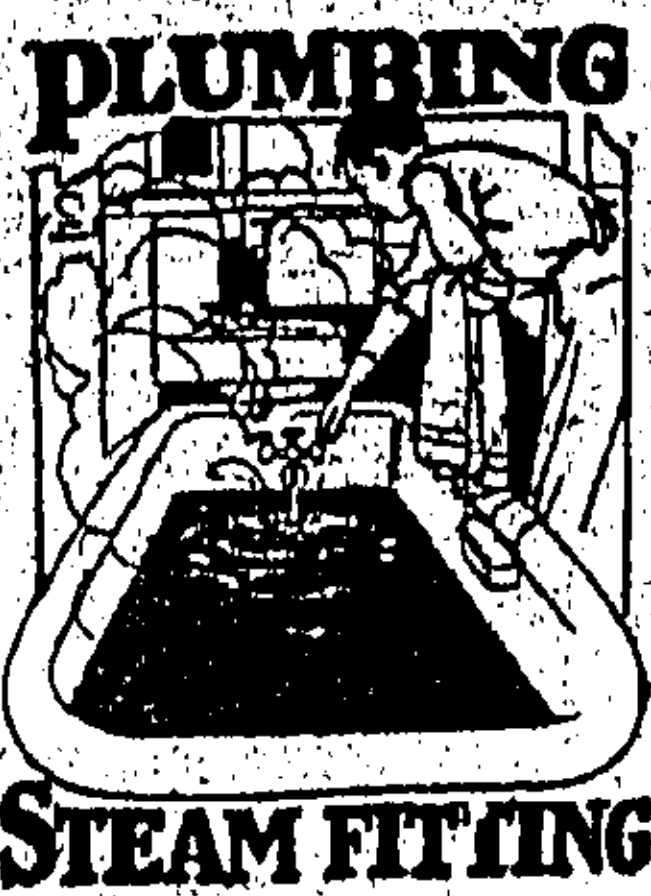




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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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CANTON PLOTS.

ALLEGED INTRIGUE WITH HANKOW.

“RED” STUDENTS WATCHED.

Canton, July 29.
Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is making every effort to retain his grip on Canton. He has already ordered the Whampoa Cadets to return from the outlying districts to the city.

Moreover, the new Commissioners appointed for the Provincial Government are members of the Nanking party. Advice from Nanking state that the Marshal is very anxious to appoint General Chien Ta-chun as Commissioner of Military Affairs and to appoint Mr. Tai Kwai-bo, president of Chung Shan University, to be a political director of military officers. Thus, the two most important positions will be in the hands of the Chekiang clique, of which Marshal Chiang is the founder.

At present, all important posts are occupied by trusted subordinates of General Li Chai-sum, the chief military figure in Canton.

Moscow Suspect.

The Canton Government is keeping a sharp watch on returned students from Russia. Since the coup on Good Friday, everything from Moscow is considered undesirable.

Out of respect to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen the Soviet Government established a university in Moscow in honour of the late Kuomintang leader. Before the split with the Communists hundreds of students were sent to the Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow, including the son of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

Two hundred students have been graduated, and are on their way back to Canton. The Government is informed that they have changed their identity and may attempt to gain access to the different governmental organs with a view to stirring up trouble against the Government. These students have imbibed Soviet doctrines and are earnest Communists.

The police are watching every ship coming in from the North, especially those from Vladivostok. Suspicious characters will be arrested pending investigation.

More Grist Wanted.

A call is made from Mr. Hu Han-min of Nanking for more recruits to fill Government posts in that city. There are two cliques dominating Nanking, viz. the Chekiang and Kwangtung. Mr. Hu is the leader of the Kwangtung faction, and desires more Cantonese to join him.

Mr. Chang Ching-kiang heads the Chekiang clique. There is much undercurrent conflict between these two parties.

Hankow Aims.

General Chang Fat-fai, the commander of the “Ironclads” in Hankow, will not attack Canton. It is said, but has determined to oust Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

Chang's troops are the best fighters among the revolutionary armies, and his name is a terror to the opponent forces. He was formerly a subordinate officer of General Li Chai-sum, the Canton military chief. It is rumoured that the two have an understanding, though they are supposed to be in opposite camps.

In the event of Chang Yat-fai capturing Nanking, it seems likely that Li Chai-sum will throw in his lot with Hankow, according to a report.

Propagandists Active.

During the celebration of the first anniversary of the Northern Expedition several Communists succeeded in mixing with the crowd, and secretly distributed seditious leaflets denouncing Chiang Kai-shek and Li Chai-sum, who were characterized as militarists and on no better footing than Marshal Chang Tso-lin. They were accused of oppressing the workers and doing everything contrary to the principles of Sun Yat-sen.

The presence of these Communists was later discovered, but they made good their escape.

Smugglers Raided.

The police have raided two associations on the Bund, whose

(Continued on Page 18.)

BIG CONFLAGRATION AT WUCHANG.

OVER 100 PERSONS KILLED BY EXPLOSIONS.

BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Shanghai, July 29.

A Hankow message of July 27 states that a fire broke out in an ammunition dump at Wuchang the previous evening, and over 100 soldiers and civilians were killed, and 80 seriously injured, chiefly as the result of explosions, while a large number of buildings, including the St. Joseph's Middle School, were destroyed.

The conflagration and roar of explosions lasted for eight and a half hours.

The fire brigade was helpless, owing to there being no water.

—Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL BEATTY.

PREMIER'S COMMENDATION.

London, July 29.

The following letter is issued, which the Premier, before leaving for Canada, addressed to Earl Beatty.

“On your relinquishment of your appointment as First Sea Lord, and Chief of the Naval Staff, I wish to place on record the thanks of the Government for the valuable assistance you have rendered during the last eight years, following your great service in the war. We all recognise that the period of retrenchment and economy which necessarily followed the war has been one of exceptional difficulty for the Admiralty, and we greatly appreciate the continuous efforts you have made to achieve these objects consistently with the essential needs of naval defence.

“As president of the Committee of Imperial Defence, I wish also to thank you for the prominent part you have played in the successful inauguration of a committee of chiefs-of-staff, and for the promotion of close co-operation between the three fighting Services, to which the Government attach the greatest importance.

“May I express the hope that, notwithstanding the completion of your term of office at the Admiralty, your advice will remain at the disposal of the Committee of Imperial Defence.”—British Wireless.

HILL SIXTY FOR THE NATION.

GIFT BY DIRECTOR OF BREWERY FIRM.

London, July 29.

Sir Laming Worthington Evans, the War Secretary, has written to Mr. Calder, the Director of a Duxton firm, accepting his offer to the nation, as a free gift, of Hill Sixty, the scene during the war of the most desperate fighting in the Ypres sector.

The War Secretary stated that he had asked the Imperial War Graves Commission to take over the land and maintain it.

Sir Fabian Ware, Vice-chairman of the War Graves Commission, interviewed, said that when the transfer is effected he will immediately consider how the hill can best be preserved.—British Wireless.

KING AND QUEEN AT COWES.

ROYAL YACHT FOR REGATTA.

London, July 29.

The King this afternoon left Goodwood Races, which he has been attending during the week as the guest of the Duke of Richmond, and motored to Portsmouth Dockyard, where His Majesty boarded the Royal yacht.

Shortly afterwards, he was joined by the Queen, who had travelled by train from London. The Royal yacht then left for Cowes, for the regatta.—British Wireless.

AMERICAN PLANS.

NAVAL COMPETITION POSSIBLE.

IF CONFERENCE FAILS.

London, July 29.

Authoritative circles in London are not without hope that the new proposals advanced by the British delegation at the Geneva Naval Limitation Conference may afford a basis of agreement between the three Powers concerned.

The British Ministers have kept in close touch with the situation throughout the day.

Late this afternoon, a meeting of the Cabinet was called, to reconsider the position in the light of the reception accorded to the British proposals.—British Wireless.

U. S. Programme Reconsidered.

Washington, July 29.

The future American naval programme is already being anxiously discussed in the light of the possible failure of the Geneva conference.

Administration officials anticipate that the failure of the conference will lead to a more aggressive programme.

FLOODS CAUSE 10,000 DEATHS.

\$5,000,000 Damage.

Shanghai, July 29.

The Shanghai Evening News states that reports from Amoy are to the effect that most severe floods have inundated the district of Changchowfu, so rapidly that thousands have perished, official estimates placing the loss at 10,000 lives and the crop damage at \$5,000,000.

—Reuter.

ference will confer a powerful weapon on the “big navy” party in Congress, leading to efforts by individual Congressmen towards the establishment of a programme of cruiser construction on the basis of competitive building against the British plans.

On the contrary, officials do not believe that the President will approve of a programme aimed at the British fleet, but a draft programme will be framed on purely American needs, which, according to present indications, might include ten or twelve 10,000-ton vessels, in addition to the eight already authorised.

It is pointed out that Britain has already built, or is constructing, nineteen such vessels.

Finally, should the Geneva meeting end in a friendly agreement to disagree, the naval position will remain exactly as before the conference.

British Plan Examined.

The British proposals at Geneva have been examined by the State Department with Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Wilbur, Admiral Eberle, and other naval officials, and the conference is progressing on the subject of the specific American objections.

An official statement has not been issued but some of the officials conclude that the proposals will involve the United States in the construction of 400,000 tons in addition to the cruiser programme already authorised.—Reuter's American Service.

THE INDIAN FLOODS ABATING.

RAIN HOLDING OFF.

Bombay, July 29.

There is more reassuring news from the Gajner flood areas, the rain holding off.

Communications are still disorganised. The mail train passengers, who were marooned while travelling from the Punjab to Bombay, have been rescued and taken to Delhi.—Reuter.

MYSTERY OF PRESS AGENT.

MR. RILEY SUPPOSED TO BE AT CHENGCHOW.

NO NEWS FORTHCOMING.

A Naval wireless message received in Hongkong this morning sheds further light on the disappearance from Hankow of Mr. Riley, the special correspondent in China of the London Times. Mr. Riley disappeared last week-end, leaving no notification of his intended destination.

From a message received to-day it appears that inquiries have been made concerning his whereabouts and it has been discovered that he left Hankow in company with the Belgian Consul General and the French Vice-Consul for Chengchow in Honan.

Nothing further is known of his movements, but it is to be presumed that the party split up and that Mr. Riley proceeded on his own. Concern for his whereabouts has caused the British authorities in Hankow to make representations to the responsible Chinese officials but no news of Mr. Riley's whereabouts is yet forthcoming. Mr. Eugene Chen has been approached on the matter, and has assured the British Consul General at Hankow that there is no need for anxiety.

The message adds that Borodin and his party have left for Chengchow in the special trains which had been prepared.

RADIO AUTO ALARMS FOR SHIPS.

NEW S. O. S. SAFEGUARD.

London, July 29.

New measures aimed at the safety of life at sea are announced by the Board of Trade, to the effect that one out of the two types of auto alarms, recently produced, respectively by the Marconi Company and the Radio Communication Company, must be fitted to all foreign-going ships carrying between 50 and 200 persons, and to all coasting vessels carrying over 50 persons, if the duration of the voyage between ports exceeds eight hours.

Henceforth, the S. O. S. signal will be preceded by three long dashes, which will cause the auto alarm to ring a large bell and summon the operator.—Reuter.

MOTOR COMPETITION WITH RAILWAYS.

COMPANIES SEEK NEW POWERS.

London, July 29.

That the railway companies are feeling the competition of road motor services is shown by an announcement that they are considering the question of applying to Parliament for general powers to operate such road services themselves.

They have at present powers only to operate road motor services in specific cases, in conjunction with their railway services.—British Wireless.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT.

E. WHITCOMBE AND JOLLY IN FINAL.

London, July 29.

At Leeds, in the semi-finals for the thousand guinea professional golf prize, the results were: Ernest Whitcombe beat Compston, one up. Jolly beat Taylor, one up.—Reuter.

WEEK-END WEATHER.

OCCASIONAL RAIN PREDICTED.

The weather forecast issued by the Royal Observatory this morning indicates that the weather up till noon tomorrow will be: “South winds, moderate; overcast, occasional rains.”

HANKOW TENSION.

TROOPS BECOMING TRUCULENT.

ANNOYING ENCROACHMENT.

While things as far as the actual concessions are concerned seem to remain quiet there has been for some time an undercurrent of restlessness which the events of the last few days are intensifying, says the Central China Post. The main feature at which the greatest dissatisfaction is expressed is the soldier annoyance in the vicinity of the Race Club.

Apart from other annoyances as expressed in our letter column by one correspondent, a greater annoyance and one at which a great many members are complaining, is the intrusion to many parts of the Race Club grounds of soldiers, in filthy clothes. But the chief complaint is aroused by the occupation of the Club Road, with the absence of adequate sanitary measures.

Protests Made.

We understand that protests have been made to the proper authorities with regard to these intrusions, and requests made for the removal of causes of complaint. Before any further steps are taken the outcome of these protests must be awaited, but the state of mind of the male members of the club whose women and children are forced to run the gauntlet if they are to obtain a less tainted atmosphere than the Bund affords, is rapidly approaching boiling point.

French Concession Incident.

A nasty affair occurred at the French Police Station about nine o'clock on Wednesday evening when a band of about eight Chinese soldiers tried to rush the premises. When they were prevented they commenced firing indiscriminately and the police, corporal who had been instrumental in closing the iron gate was wounded. It is believed that the affair was connected with the arrest of two Chinese in civilian clothes about an hour earlier for creating a disturbance with a ricksha coolie. One was subsequently released after being fined \$1, and the band, who did the firing are thought to be comrades of these men out to take revenge and rescue the prisoner. Seeing that they had failed the miscreants made good their escape and although an armed party was turned out almost immediately this was not successful in making any arrests.

Anxiety Felt.

The incident which occurred in the French Concession on Wednesday night has so far developed no further. The French police yesterday afternoon were still holding the prisoner who they had arrested; but if discipline is so slack that on the arrest of a soldier for creating disturbances in the concession, his particular platoon can walk back and fire their rifles indiscriminately into the police headquarters, it is felt anything might happen. The affair therefore has caused no small feeling of anxiety.

In this case while the corporal of police was not directly shot by these miscreants, he received a serious wound in the abdomen from a splinter from the iron gate which was struck off on the impact of one of the bullets fired.

In response to official protests, entire lack of knowledge is professed as to who the actual culprits were. Beyond the fact gleaned from eye witnesses that they were units of the 35th army nothing is known and no arrests have been made.

Protest to Japanese Consul.

We are informed on good authority that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have approached the Japanese Consul-General for the handing over of certain people now residing in the Japanese concession.

These people are alleged to be reactionaries, and according to the native press they have formed a society under the direction of Chiang Kai-shek which produces and delivers subversive literature designed to disturb the peace.

(Continued on Page 18.)

Bulls and Inners

From the Office Butts.

A quantity of rice was seen at May Road tram station yesterday morning. It is, however, denied that it represented the preliminary overtures of the Hon. Secretary of the M. L. R. A. in a last effort to curry favour with the Tram Company.

“Canis cidal mania.” Dog Latin, of course.

“Oddments in corsets, hose, etc” states a local advertisement. Yes, we've noticed several walking about lately.

It is not true that the lady seen on the Peak tram with the unfortunate stocking, has applied for the bottle of whisky given for a hole in one.

During the recent typhoon a local Chinese circus attendant was blown into a cage of lions. Fortunately none of the animals were injured.

When we read appointments in the Gazette and ponder over the full Christian names of some of our civil servants, we wonder what their nicknames were at school.

Which reminds us of the dear lad we once knew whose full name was Algernon Maurice Reginald Sydney. His pals called him “Stinker.”

The K. C. C. skips don't appear to be able to pile 'em up.

We understand that there is no truth in the rumour that the C. S. P. has been elected an honorary patron of the S. P. C. A.

There is a man in Kowloon who has merely been on listening terms with his wife these past few days.

When reading a letter, a lady in the Peak district mistook the word “Govt.” for “goat.” We don't know what Government was referred to, but it sounds like a very natural mistake.

May we be permitted to point out to our brilliant morning contemporary that a “kerb” is a place on which one may occasionally sit in the sun's rays, whereas a “curb” is something usually administered on arrival home after such foolishness.

Four Manila officials are due to arrive soon in order to study our traffic problem. We extend a hand of welcome to these humourists.

In order to avoid trouble with the white line it is suggested that all those with outstanding ears proceed towards the Ferry via Ice House Street.

A Shanghai paper announces the death of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Were Mark Twain alive he would describe this as slightly exaggerated.

Sir Henry Pollock is running true to formula.

The ferry has now much in common with Peak residences. According to the signs, sometime you're out when you're in.

Money a man has turned pirate just because of it.

The Admiralty announces a re-Newton of Harbour Office priority, which appears to put somebody in a hole.

A Hongkong youth hoped to be able to make a lady friend a gift of silk stockings the other day. She gave him socks.

King Fund when he visited Lancashire seems to have cottoned to it.

A local advertiser has lost a “Japanese female dog.” *Toujours le politesse.*

According to an advertisement there has been lost at Repulse Bay an “attache case containing one lady,” etc. This must be the lady in the case, we have all been hearing about.

“Brain-wave.” We do not think members of the Club would really appreciate white lines opposite the entrance, unless of course, they were raised some three feet from the ground.

It is stated that a number of Russian propagandists have hurriedly left Shanghai for Moscow. Small prophets. Quick returns!

With a googly you never can tell how Farrell run.

Thus the *China Mail*: “It is now learned that on the approach of the typhoon by agreement with the Naval Authorities . . . If this sort of thing happens again, we shall have to refer to a certain gallant officer as Admiral Boyesterous!”

Plane tales from the skies will soon no longer be news.

The time is about ripe again for some of these Cantonese big nobbs to begin hiding their flight under a bushel.

The tariff on Australian and Canadian cheese has been raised. This will give some of our local bowlers a chance.

A headline we never expect to see: “Local Constable Wipes Prisoner's Tears.”

This week's stray bat from the belfry: “Can a Jew sit in the shade of his palms?”

Motto for policemen. Citizen's should be seen and not hurt.

Another bat from the belfry: “When watch dogs are extinct ashore, will the Police turn their attention to dog watches aloft?”

By a strange coincidence, nearly all the dogs recently have been Peakinese.

McWhirter says “The piracy problem is one that Norway cannot solve-I-ken.”

Ships that have been damaged lately have all been in Dutch, as the Americans have it.

“The Last Rows of Summer” is a favourite song with picnickers whose steam launch breaks down.

Heraldic device for a departing rounder: Many shroffs rampant; bulliff couchant, dun brown; quartered and monthlied, with chits account; surmounted with a hotel the smn' oors, whereas a “curb” is something usually administered on arrival home after such foolishness.

Famous regiments are to play at Kowloon Dock. The prefix “in” is reserved for baroque assemblies.

Talking of signs, McWhirter says it is unlucky to swallow a mango stone.

This week's sub-title: “He was so mean that, in order to save his teeth, he talked through his nose.”

“Reader.” We note your complaint but trees should on no account be permitted to interfere with the view of billboards.

China is trying to get on her feet but cannot for her arms.

The typhoon was reported to be of small area, but was airier than most of us cared for.

Now that embarking passengers by the ferry have a further run and a higher jump, it is anticipated that homicide returns will also go up.

The Sanitary Board announces that the rubbish disposal scheme which offers the best facilities at the lowest cost will be adopted. They appear to be on the scent?

If you can raise the wind, now is the time to go for a sale.

The Hongkong taxi-cab drivers forestalled the liquidators. They have been winding up their machines without appreciable results for a long time.

There'll never be harmony until the nations decide who is to play the second fiddle.

An American sardine packer recently visited Hongkong. He, no doubt, gathered a few new ideas from the Peak tram.

These anti-rabies marksmen must be dogged men.

The best bulls are said to come from the Argentine. We have always disputed that claim.

Apparently Hollywood has heard of Brokers' Alley. One of this week's pictures was entitled “The Street of Forgotten Men.”

YOUR HOLIDAY PLEASURES

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & MONDAY,
July 29th & 31st and August 1st.

ENTERTAIN
AT REASONABLE COST
SPECIAL MENUS
AT USUAL PRICES

TIFFIN \$1.00 DINNER \$1.50
REFRESHMENTS
Available from 8 a.m. to Midnight.

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MUSICAL "APERITIF" CONCERT.

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Fun, Food, Dancing, Music, Good Wines... everything.

SHOOTING OF DOGS.

DETAILS OF INCIDENTS ON
THE PEAK.

(To the Editor, Hongkong
Telegraph.)

Sir,—In view of the letters which have recently appeared in your columns regarding the shooting of dogs on the Peak, I am instructed by my committee to hand you the following letters for publication, in order that Peak residents may know exactly the particulars of the shooting incident as reported to the Association on Saturday, the 23rd July, and the steps that my Committee have taken to bring this matter to the attention of the Government.

Pending a reply from the Government to the Association's letter dated the 26th July, my Committee are unable to make any further comment on the incident as reported.—Yours, etc.,
E. B. C. HORNELL,
Hon. Secretary,
Peak Residents' Association.

Children Shocked.

265 The Peak, Stewart Terrace, Hongkong, July 25, 1927.
E. B. C. Hornell, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Peak Residents' Association.

Dear Sir,—As a member of the Peak Residents' Association I wish to draw your attention to incidents which occurred on Saturday evening last (the 23rd) at about half past five o'clock near the Children's Playground, at Jardine's Corner.

It appears that a European Police Officer arrived on the scene and, quite regardless of the presence of several children and their amahs, proceeded to shoot and kill two dogs that were playing around the spot.

The first dog was killed within 20 yards of the children's shelter. The second dog was shot at and wounded quite near to the shelter, and there is evidence that the Police Officer actually fired from a position which placed the dog between himself and the children's shelter. The dog then was doubled back up the slope leading to the bridge and finally dispatched with a second shot; the dog then being between the Police Officer and the wall.

In the meantime the children were greatly terrified and my little boy aged 4½ years apparently tried to get our own dog (which was properly muzzled) into safety. The result was that the child was struck by a pellet, quite possibly a ricochet, which inflicted a slight wound at the back of the knee.

Fortunately, the physical injury is quite trifling, but the child has undoubtedly suffered nerve shock from his unpleasant experience.

I am not concerned with the justification or otherwise of the dogs being shot, but I consider the Police Officer, in his zeal to carry out his orders, took unwarranted risks and was extremely callous in the choice of an execution ground.

The greater part of the occurrences described above were witnessed by Mrs. E. W. Hamilton of No. 151, The Peak, and others, who would, no doubt, be prepared to corroborate. Also it may be mentioned that the screams of the children were heard by a lady in Mountain View.

I am reporting the matter to the Hon. The Captain Superintendent of Police, but in view of the possible serious consequences of a repetition of such an affair, I have no doubt that the Association will at once take up the matter as affecting Peak residents generally.—Yours, etc.,
(Sgd.) S. COURTNEY COOK,
C/o Messrs. Dowell & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1927.

E. B. C. Hornell, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Peak Residents' Association.

Shooting of a Puppy.

Dear Sir,—I wish to call your attention to the following circum-

THE WEST RIVER.

NEW SENIOR OFFICER
APPOINTED.

A new Senior Officer has been appointed for the West River, to fly his flag in the Tarantula. He is Commander M. L. Clarke, D.S.C., senior commander on the staff of the R. N. Naval College at Greenwich. Commander Clarke served on the African Station and on the Argus. He was awarded the D.S.O. for his services in the Blockade Squadron under Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair in 1914-15, when he was navigator of the Albatross.

Commander J. U. P. Fitzgerald, whose term as Senior Officer expires, has served for two eventful years. He was appointed after the trouble broke out in June 1925, and had a very responsible post. His action at Wuchow when an effort was made to block investigation of the murder of Mr. Phillips of the A.P.C. will be remembered. He also had to occupy the British wharves at Canton when the pickets had had enough rope.

There is also a new commander for the Bee at Shanghai, Commander C. A. G. Hutchison.

staples in connexion with the shooting of a black chow puppy, belonging to me, which was found by the Police on Saturday afternoon, 23rd July.

I brought in a puppy from our bungalow at Fanling for my children to play with some four months ago and the puppy is now about five months old. Being under the impression that the same age limit applied here as in England, I allowed the puppy to accompany the children to Jardine's Corner without a muzzle.

About two weeks ago, without any previous warning, the police threatened to shoot the puppy and only desisted on the intervention of the baby amah; however, properly, quite rightly, a summons was issued and a fine of \$4 imposed. Since then the puppy has always been muzzled.

On Saturday afternoon, we took our eldest child to Deep Water Bay and the puppy was sent back in charge of the servants on a lead with instructions that he should be immediately muzzled. It appears, however, that he managed to evade the servants and naturally went to Jardine's Corner in an endeavour to find the children. He was discovered by the Police and shot.

While the muzzling order enables dogs to be shot, I think I am correct in saying that this course is not compulsory but is left to the discretion of the officer. In this instance, the dog was well-known, had on a collar with license number, was only a puppy and could quite easily have been caught and the owner traced and summoned. The puppy was in quite a healthy condition and perfectly quiet, and I consider that discretion might well have been used on this occasion.

I am told the shooting took place within sight of the children's playground at an hour when there were numbers of small children about and that three shots were fired to destroy two small puppies. If unmuzzled dogs are to be indiscriminately destroyed by the Police, they might, in the cause of humanity, be caught and put away painlessly, and not be a running target for members of the Police force.

The site chosen for this episode was most unfortunate as parents do not send their small children to a public playground to watch scenes of cruelty and suffering on the part of dumb animals.

I also understand that a small baby belonging to Mrs. Cook of Stewart Terrace actually received a graze in the leg from a shot, and if this, on enquiry, should prove to be correct, I consider that the strongest possible representations should be made to the Go-

SOVIET PROPAGANDA.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S
WARNING TO RUSSIA.

Paris, July 29.
A report that the French Ambassador's first act on his return to Moscow was to warn M. Chicherin that Bolshevik propaganda in France was becoming intolerable, has started a controversy in the newspapers, which ask whether the Ambassador's representations were mere words or the prelude to action in the event of the Soviet not mending its ways.

The Conservative organs renew the demand for a rupture of negotiations, but are not sanguine that the course will be followed owing to Leftist influence within the Cabinet.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK'S UNDER
GROUND.

LARGE VOTE FOR EXTENSION
OF SYSTEM.

New York, July 29.
The Board of Estimates has authorised \$8150,000,000 for the construction of an underground railway and new city, omnibus system.—*Reuter's American Service.*

vernment with a view to preventing any recurrence.

It must be obvious to the Police that dogs belonging to Peak residents are kept in a healthy condition and well-looked after, more especially puppies playing with children, and the present policy would seem to point to the fact that Government, for reasons best known to them, wish to exterminate all dogs in the Colony.

It would be interesting to be informed how long ago the last case of rabies occurred on the Peak and when, if ever, the muzzling order is to be rescinded. The Government, I believe, are fully aware of the existence of the P.R.A. and recognise its utility. It would have been a matter of courtesy to give the Secretary warning of this drastic policy.

May I request that you bring these facts to the notice of the Government through the medium of your Association?—Yours, etc.,
(Sgd.) T. G. WEALL,
July 28, 1927.

The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong.

Sir,—I enclose for your information copies of letters received from Mr. S. Courtney Cook, 265, The Peak, and Mr. T. G. Weall, 301, The Peak, the contents of which are self-explanatory.

Apart from the menace of possible serious and even fatal consequences of a repetition of such an affair as reported, my Committee most emphatically condemn the shooting of dogs in the presence of small children except for reasons of the most urgent necessity and I am requested to ask that a full investigation of the shooting affair as reported be made with a view to preventing the repetition of such a dangerous and revolting proceeding at a place specially set aside for the recreation of children.

How many children, amahs and nurses were actually in the vicinity of the playground on Saturday afternoon at the time of the shooting I have not been able to discover, but I have so far been able to obtain the names of nine children and four amahs or nurses who were thereabouts.

In conclusion, I may add that two European Police Officers were at Jardine's Corner on Sunday morning also, where another shot was fired at about 10.45 a.m.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) E. B. C. HORNELL,
Hon. Secretary.

GENEVA DEADLOCK.

AMERICAN OPINIONS.

New York, July 29.
While the newspapers for the past few days have been filled with pessimistic headlines regarding the probable outcome of the Geneva Conference, this morning's leaders hope that the situation may yet be saved by a mutual spirit of give and take.

The New York World urges President Coolidge to seize the opportunity offered by Mr. Baldwin's visit to Canada to try to reach a personal understanding.—*Reuter's American Service.*

GRADUAL DISARMAMENT.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's
Views.

NO ANGLO-AMERICAN
QUARREL.

London, July 29.
Speaking in the House of Commons shortly before the news of the naval deadlock at Geneva was received, Sir Austen Chamberlain emphasised that the last thing he was willing to contemplate was that the failure to reach agreement should lead to anything like an Anglo-American quarrel. A very friendly attitude had been preserved throughout, no unfriendly word had been spoken here or at Geneva, and no hostile thought expressed. He quoted the statement of the French Chairman of the House of Representatives Naval Committee on January 4 as an exposition of the British case. Sir Austen Chamberlain thought that we must look forward to gradual disarmament at a series of conferences rather than a great dramatic change at a single conference. The British Government thought that their delegates' new instructions ought to provide a basis of agreement acceptable to the United States and Japan.—*Reuter.*

Japanese Mediation.

Geneva, July 29.
There is reason to believe that Japan will mediate with a view to an Anglo-American agreement.—*Reuter.*

EXCURSIONISTS
DROWNED.

TWO BOATS CAPSIZE IN LAKE
MICHIGAN.

Chicago, July 29.
Two excursion boats capsized and sank in Lake Michigan. Several were drowned, the majority being children. Up to the present twenty-seven bodies have been recovered from Lake Michigan. It is estimated that nearly forty perished, mostly women and children. The captain and crew of the excursion boat have been arrested.—*Reuter's American Service.*

RAINS IN INDIA.

DOWNPOUR DECREASING.

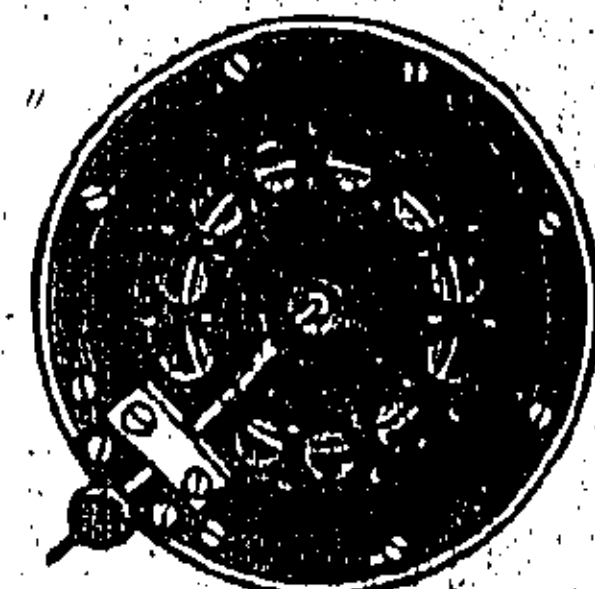
Ahmedabad, July 29.
The downpour of the past six days shows signs of intermission, but a high wind is destroying still more houses, 1,255 of which have hitherto collapsed. The damage is estimated at over £50,000. The river has risen eighteen feet and six deaths reported so far.—*Reuter.*

SUMMER RECESS.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS TILL
NOVEMBER.

London, July 29.
Parliament has adjourned until November 8.—*Reuter.*

SOMETHING NEW!



THE

Symphonic
PHONOGRAPH REPRODUCER

Will Make Your Old
Gramophone Play Like
the New Ones Now on
the Market.

Price \$16.00, Take
One Home and Try.
Your Money Back if
not Satisfied!

at

**TSANG FOOK PIANO
COMPANY.**

8, Des Vaux Road Central
(Entrance Ice House Street.)
Telephone C. 4448.

METALS

of all kinds especially for ship-
building and engineering work.
Complete stock. Best Terms.
Immediate delivery.

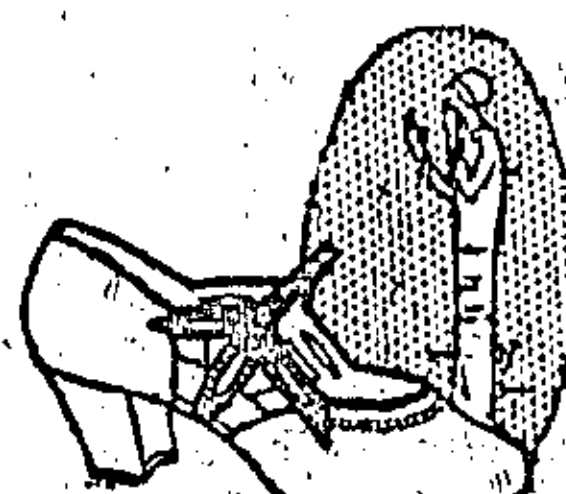
SINGON & CO.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1890.

HING LUNG St.
a home Central 516.

Established 1912.
THE

ROYAL
SHOE STORE.

Ladies' Dancing and
Walking Shoes.
also Lizard Skin Shoes



MADE TO ORDER
Export Fit and Good
Workmanship.

No. 1, D'Aguiar Street.
Opposite Yee Sang Fat Co.
Telephone Central 3237.



IT'S QUALITY
THAT COUNTS



Teething troubles
Because SCOTT'S Emulsion
contains 44% of pure cod liver
oil and lime salts
for bone formation,
it prevents teething
troubles, rickets and
soft bones. Ask for
genuine
**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**

SALESMAN SAM

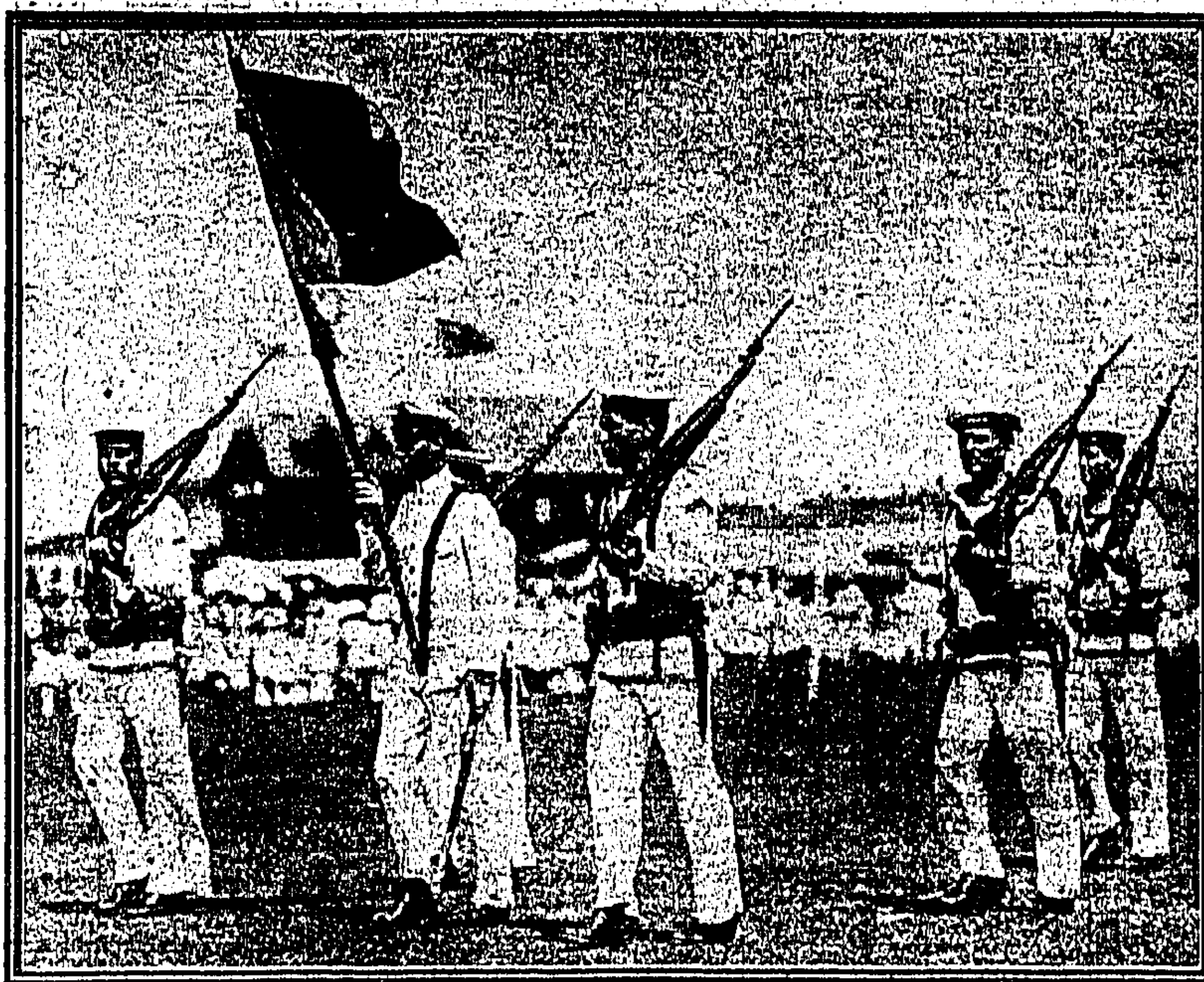


The Little Fixer

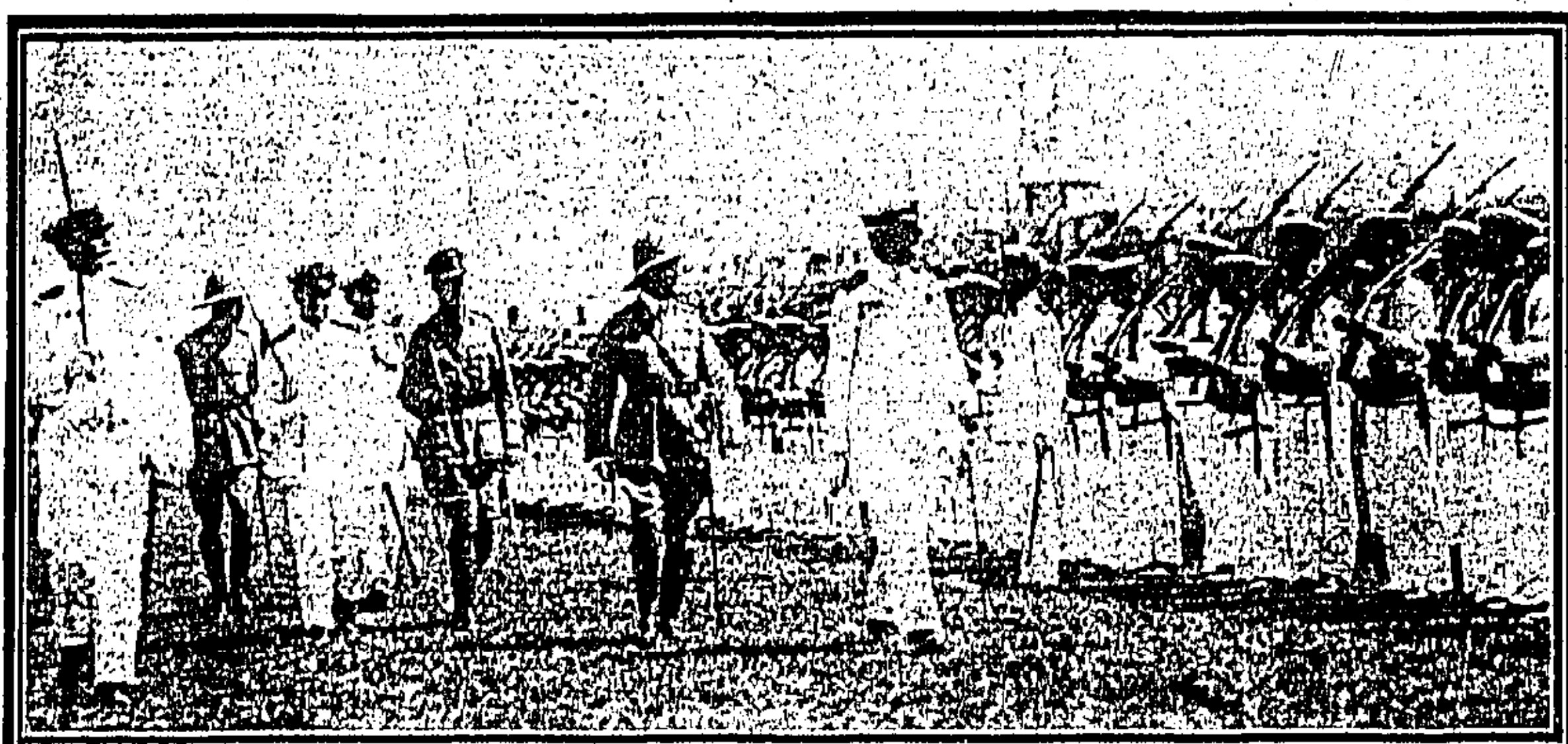
By Small



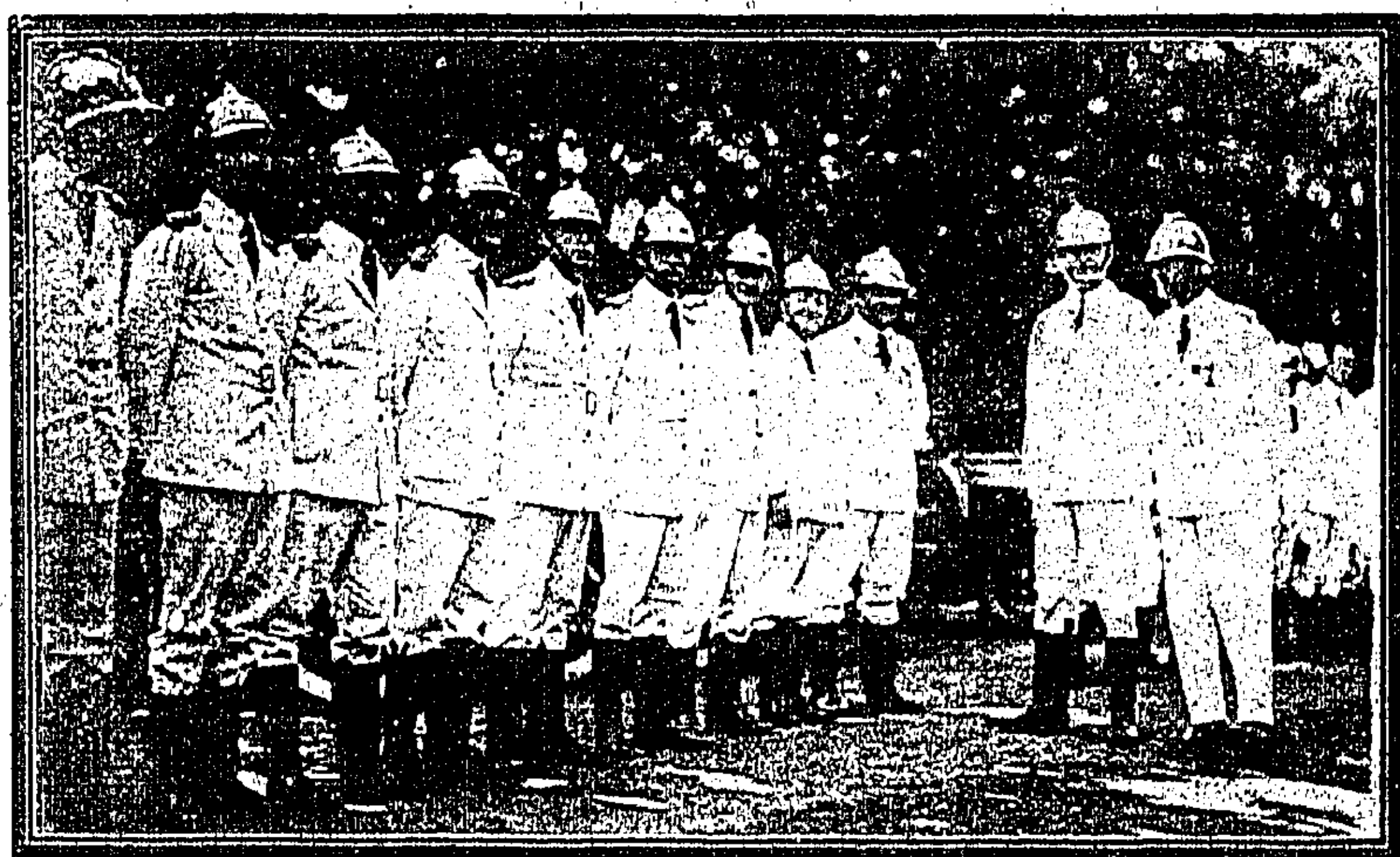
The colour of the Portuguese Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, which took part in the recent review by Commodore Y. Ivens Ferraz of the cruiser Republica.



Bearing the colour of the Portuguese cruiser Republica, at the review of Portuguese troops and volunteers which took place at Shanghai last Sunday morning.



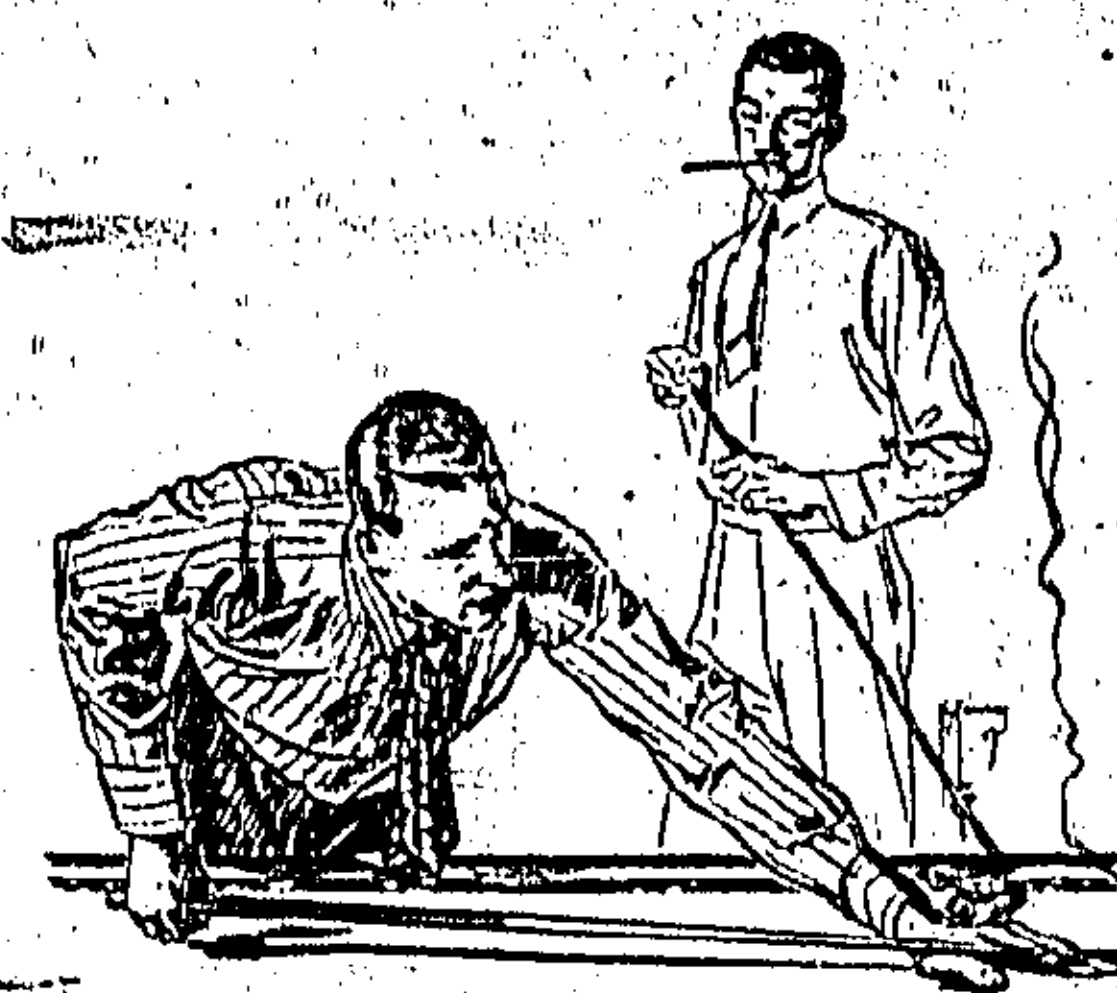
Commodore Y. Ivens Ferraz, of the Portuguese cruiser Republica, reviewing naval and volunteer units on the Shanghai Race Course, accompanied by Col. W. F. L. Gordon, Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.



Volunteer firemen of Le Torrent, at the review of French naval, military, police and fire brigade units on the French National Day.



Lieutenant Stuart Russell Cumberland Shaw (R. E.), Q. V. O. Madras Sappers and Miners, and his bride Miss Edna May Cohen, after their wedding at H. B. M. Consulate General at Shanghai recently.



Tricoline Shirts

Rich silk appearance is expressed in shirts made from this cloth and a standard of quality has been created with which no other silk-like shirts can compare. A smart range of plain colours also white with self stripes. Collars to match of course.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

Alexandra Building

Des Voeux Road.



FOR SANITARY, FITTINGS
AND BUILDERS' MATERIALS
Inspect our Stocks.

Estimates Free for Sanitary
Engineering and Building Materials

GAY KEE

69, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Tel. C. 5503.

The

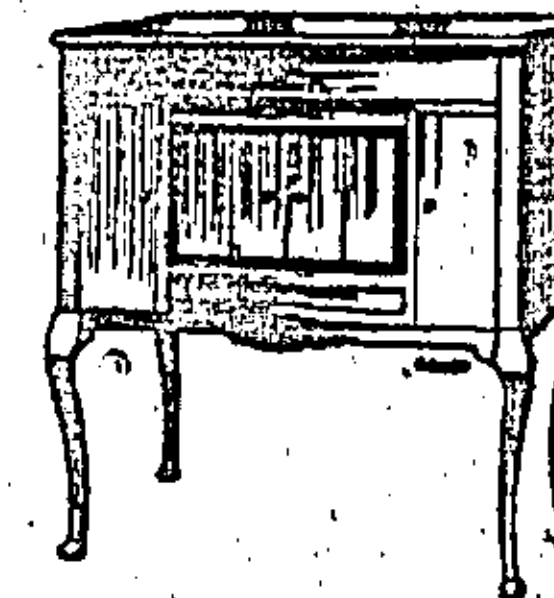
Viva-tonal Columbia

CONSOLE MODEL (HORIZONTAL GRAND)

THIS Console model has become
the accepted standard in style
and value of this new popular type.

The Anderson
Music Co., Ltd.

St. George's Building.



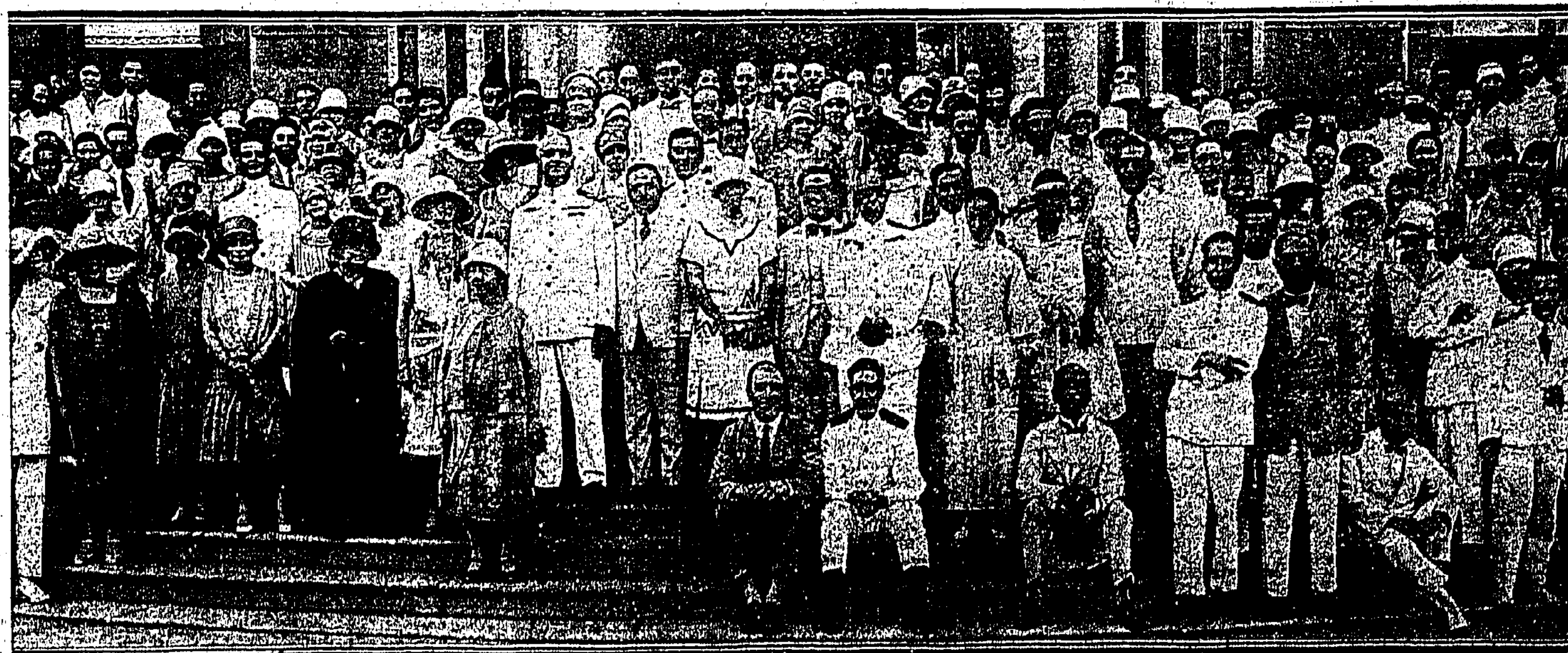
LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHS

ALBUM OF 40 VIEWS—\$3.00
POST CARDS 75 CENTS PER DOZEN.
BEST SELECTION IN HONGKONG.

MEE CHEUNG.

Studio, Ice House St.

Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade.



Members of the Portuguese Community in Shanghai entertained the officers of the cruisers Republica and Adamastor at a tea dance at the Majestic Hotel last Saturday week. The above picture was taken on the terrace outside the hotel.

WAIT FOR

THE SALE

OF

THE SEASON

COMMENCING

Tuesday, August 2nd.

It will pay you!

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

A Profitable Investment.

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments - associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in

The **Hongkong Telegraph**

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00

(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:-

1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444, 1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516, 5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88, 101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191, 194, 208, 102, 216, 226, 248, 249

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Harkow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K-357.

PREMISES TO LET.

10 LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

70 LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central. Also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply, E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

TO LET.—Five roomed House No. 49, Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush system and all modern conveniences. Apply to: Spanish Dominican Procuration.

FLATS also ROOMS, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small Investors. Tel. C-4680.

TO LET.—European FLATS, 29A and 29B, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C-547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

TO LET.—Furnished modern Bungalow, five rooms, electric conveniences telephone, gas, garden, garage. No. 1, Victory Avenue, Kowloon. Inspection solicited. Apply Box No. 251, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road, Central, Nos. 16, 18 and 19, ground floors; Nos. 16, 17 and 18, first floors; Nos. 15, 16 and 18, second floors; Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, third floors. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

PACKING

We carry out every description of packing goods for overseas transport. Terms reasonable.

KIMOTO & CO.
42, Wellington Street.
Tels. C-609 and 8287.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Suitable employment for youth age 16 years, son of soldier regular army. Apply Box No. 249, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—By long established American Company young American or Britisher as an office assistant. Reply stating experience to Box No. 248, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Columbia Portable gramophone perfect condition sacrifice very cheap. Apply Box No. 250, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor bike with side-car, property of an Officer gone home. Can be seen at Gascon Motor Co., 2, Kwong Wah Road, Kowloon. \$100, or near offer.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We are moving our Office Premises as from 1st August, 1927, to Prince's Building, ground floor, Ice House Street, (next Alexandra Cafe).

CALDBECK MACGREGOR AND CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong.)

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, July 31st, 1927, 7th Sunday after Trinity; Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Matins, 11 a.m. French; Rev. H. Copley Moyle; Evensong, 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. P. Jenkins; Thursday, 4th August, Holy Communion at 7.45 a.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist, Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station. Sunday Service, 11.15 a.m. Subject: "Love." Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 p.m. Reading Room at above address, open: Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Monday and Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m. The Public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the Reading Room. Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass, U.S.A.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Queen's Road East, Wanchai (near Royal Naval Hospital). Sunday July 31st, 1927. Morning Service, 10.15. Preacher, Rev. Frank Short, L.M.S. Evening Service, 6.00. Preacher, Rev. J. C. Knight Anstey. Subject: (Evening Service): "What we are trying to be." Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal Street, 3 p.m. Mr. May's Bible Class, 8.15 p.m. Chaplain's Hour.



IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS

G. R.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. FRAUDULENT CONVERSION.

On the 6th May, 1927, IU PO LUN, an employee of the KIEN TIANG HAN firm of 126 Wing Lok Street absconded from the above address, having on various dates prior to that date obtained large sums of money from the said firm by fraud.



C. I. D. Circular No. 2. Hongkong, 27th June, 1927.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

We have this day authorized Mr. J. Mowbray Jones to sign our firm per procurator.

W. A. HANNIBAL & CO.,
Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1927.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the Exchange Banks will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 1st of August.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1927.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

On Monday, the 1st. August, 1927, all Departments will be CLOSED.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Dispensing Department, will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 28, 1927.

EX-ACTIVE SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION, (1914-1918).

BATHING PICNICS.

A SPECIAL Bathing Picnic will be held on Bank Holiday, (Monday, August 1st). Launch will leave Queen's Pier at 3 p.m. as on Sundays.
The regular Bathing Picnic will also be held on Sunday, (July 31st).

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LTD.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of 60 cents per share has been declared payable on TUESDAY, 23rd August next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowrington, Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, 9th August to MONDAY, 22nd August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order
of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1927.

THE KOWLOON MOTOR BUS CO., LTD.

It is hereby notified that the following persons have been appointed to hold office as from January 1st, 1927:-

LOUIE WAI SUN,
Managing Director.
LOUIE LEUNG,
Treasurer.
LAM MING FAN,
Secretary.
L. G. CHONG,
Manager.

No "Purchase" contracts can be recognized by this Company unless signed by at least two of its Directors.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order,
of the Board of Directors,
LAM MING FAN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 18th., 1927.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, to sell by Public Auction,

on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 4th and 5th August, 1927, commencing each day at 11 a.m. with an interval from 1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

At No. 5, Peak Road.

The Whole of Her Valuable Household Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Collection of Pictures, Carols, etc., etc.

comprising:-

Teak Hatstand with Bevelled Mirror, Drawing Room Suite, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Overmantel, Oil Paintings, Old Japanese Prints, Bronze and Brass Ware, Lacquered Cabinets, Lacquered Ware, Barometer, Ornaments, Carols, Cloisonne Ware, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc.
Teak Extension Dining Table, Teak Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Cabinets, Cut Glass, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Teak Desk, Chairs, Electric Fittings, Ceiling and Table Fans, Filter, Teak Ice Chests, Table Clock, etc., etc.
Iron Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Teak Dressing Table Glass Top, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Washstands, etc., etc.
Very Fine Carved Blackwood Ware, Porcelain Panelled Screens, Korean Cabinet with Brass Clasp, Mother of Pearl Inlaid Curio Cabinets, Old Chinese Hall Lanterns, etc., etc.

also,

Old English Clocks by G. H. Barrall and John Moore & Sons, London.

One Old Grand Father Clock.

One Safe by Milners.

and

One Safe by Herring's Hall Marston.

and

One Piano Pianola by John Broadwood & Sons with lot of Music Rolls.

and

A Large Quantity of Maiden Hair Fern and Plants in Pots.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Monday, the 1st of August, 1927.

Terms:-Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

Public Auction of the under-mentioned Valuable Properties Situate in the New Territories in the Colony of Hongkong.
New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 53 on which is situated the Tai Wan Glass Factory.

This Lot is situate at Kowloon Bay.

A Fish Pond situate at New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 8 in the New Territories.

Lot Nos. 5908 and 5918 in Survey District 1 in the New Territories (Agricultural Lots).

to be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1927, at 3 o'clock p.m. in Four Lots

by Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

At their Sales Room, 8, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to:-

Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNIS AND BOWLEY.

Vendor's Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, or to

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., The Auctioneers, No. 8, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 23rd July, 1927.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.
If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

Theatre Royal

THE HUNDREDTH CONCERT

Wednesday & Thursday August 3rd and 4th at 9.15 p.m.

CONCERT TOUR JOSEF BORISSOFF

WORLD FAMOUS VIOLINIST

on

WORLD TOUR

Accompanist Willy Reimann

Booking at Anderson's \$4. \$3. and \$2.

Theatre Royal

A. Strok presents

BENNO MOISEWITZCH

THE WORLD RENOWNED PIANIST

Saturday, August 6th.

VARIED PROGRAMME

Monday, August 8th.

CHOPIN RECITAL

Each night at 9.15 p.m.

Booking now open at Moutrie's.

Prices \$4, \$3, & \$2

MONDAY, AUGUST 8th at 9.30 p.m.

LEO PODOLSKY

Famous Pianist

and

VERA MIROVA

Premiere Danseuse

ONE CONCERT ONLY

Booking at Moutrie's

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

QUEEN'S THEATRE

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading Issued For Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American and South African Ports.

The Steamship "NYANZA" Captain L. M. Gordon, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port on or about Wednesday, 3rd August, 1927, at noon, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared. For further Particulars, Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 27th, 1927.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

On Monday, 1st August the G.P.O. and Kowloon Branch Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to noon and the other Branch Post Offices from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.

There will be one collection from the pillar boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays and one delivery of registered correspondence at 9 a.m.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.
It is notified for information that a new shortwave commercial wireless service was opened on July 23rd between Hongkong and the Philippines for the exchange of ordinary, deferred and press telegrams.

Rates to Manila 80 cents per word, ordinary 15 cents per word deferred and press.
To Luzon Islands (Except Manila) and Corregidor Island 48 cents per word ordinary.
All other Islands 70% cents per word ordinary.

RADIO NOTICES.

Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation between Hongkong and the following places:- French Indo-China, provinces of Yunnan, Canton, Swatow, Kowloon, Macau, Kwongchow, Fort Bayard, Wuchow, and Hoihow. Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, G. P. O. Building.

The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 8 p.m. on the previous day.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superimposed.

Parcels post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Europe via Negapatam, letters only, London 30th June	Oldenberg	July 30.
Europe via Negapatam papers only, London, 30th June	Rum Sang	July 31.
Manila	Pres. Madison	July 31.
Straits	Rhexenor	July 31.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Polk	August 1.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Pierce	August 1.
Manila	Empress of Canada	August 1.
Shanghai	Kashgar	August 5.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Jackson	August 7.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Empress of Russia	August 8.
Manila	Empress of Russia	August 22.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Samshui and Wuchow	Taihing	Sat., July 30, 4.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa	Canada Maru	Sat., July 30, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hanyang	Sat., July 30, 5 p.m.
Hoihow and Pailoh	Yan On	Sat., July 30, 5 p.m.
Saigon	Prosper	Sat., July 30, 5 p.m.
Japan	Bandoeng Maru	Sat., July 30, 10.30 p.m.
Formosa	Oldenburg	Sun., July 31, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hozan Maru	Sun., July 31, 9 a.m.
Manila	West Cayote	Sun., July 31, 9 a.m.
Amoy	Tjisalak	Mon., Aug. 1, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., C and S. America, Canada and Europe via San Francisco	Pres. Madison	Mon., August 1.
Manila	Parcels	Mon., August 1, 10 a.m.
Hoihow, Pailoh and Haiphong	Registration	Mon., August 1, 11.15 a.m.
	Letters	Mon., August 1, noon
	(Due San Francisco 25th August.)	
	Pres. Polk	Mon., August 1, noon
	Menado Maru	Tues., August 2, 8.30 a.m.

Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Tues., Aug. 2.
	K. P. O.	
	Registration	Wed., Aug. 3, 1 p.m.
	Letters	Wed., Aug. 3, 1 p.m.
	G. P. O.	
	Registration	Wed., Aug. 3, 1.45 p.m.
	Letters	Wed., Aug. 3, 2.30 p.m.
	(Due Marseilles 3rd September.)	
Manila	Pres. Pierce	Tues., August 2, 4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Kumang	Tues., Aug. 2, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Taiwan Maru	Wed., August 3, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C and S. America and Europe via Vancouver, B.C., and Europe via Siberia	Emp. of Canada	Wed., Aug. 3, 10 a.m.
	Registration	Wed., Aug. 3, 9.15 a.m.
	Letters	Wed., Aug. 3, 10 a.m.
Swatow	Yan Sang	Wed., Aug. 3, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ching	Wed., Aug. 3, noon
	*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.	

WATER LEVELS.

REPORT FROM BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORK OF KWANGTUNG. WATER-LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET.

Place of Observation.	Highest W.L. on record	Lowest W.L. on record	W. L. W. L.	28/7	29/7
West River at Shihuing	+ 41.0	0'	+ 22.4	+ 22.9	
North River at Tsingyuen	+ 28.7	0'	+ 11.9	rising	
North River at Samsui	+ 27.3	— 5'	+ 13.6	rising	
East River at Sheklung	+ 15.2	— 8'	+ 10.2	+ 10.5	

* For the 27th.

STAR THEATRE

VICAR IN SCHOOL
SCENE.A VILLAGE OF MIXED
EMOTIONS.

Amusement is struggling with indignation among the inhabitants of Welling, in Kent.

This mixed emotion is due to an incident on a recent Sunday, when the Rev. F. Moore, the vicar of St. John's Parish Church, is alleged to have been pushed out of his Sunday school by one of the teachers.

Both the vicar and the teacher said to be concerned decline to make any statement in connexion with the matter.

"I was in the school on Sunday when the scene occurred," a churchworker told a newspaper representative. Some little trouble arose in connexion with one of the classes, as a result of which a teacher left the building and went home, after the vicar had tried to put matters straight.

Children Scream.

Then, just as the vicar had given out the hymn and was about to lead the singing, another teacher walked up to him, seized his arms and ran him at a quick trot out of the building.

"It is stated that the vicar was flung into the bushes with the hymn-book still in his hand.

"Coming back into the school-room the teacher locked the door. Some of the children began to scream, and through a side door some of the scholars rushed out of the building.

"A minute or so later Mr. Moore came in at the side door and ordered the teacher to leave. There was some discussion, and the teacher asked if he might have ten minutes in which to offer prayer. This was granted, and the teacher then left. After a little while some of the scholars returned and the ordinary routine was resumed.

"The matter is being dealt with by the parochial church council." Mr. Moore is very popular in the district. He was appointed curate-in-charge of St. John's in 1923, and during the past four years had been largely responsible for the building of a new church at a cost of nearly £10,000.

GIRL IN THE WRONG
TRAIN.DROPPED MESSAGE SENT TO
HER PARENTS.

Miss Undy, of 22, Hamilton-road, Ealing, W., went to Paddington to catch the 4.30 train to Ealing-broadway and found herself in the wrong train after it had started.

The travelling ticket-collector, who discovered her error, consulted the guard, but as the train was booked on a non-stop run, it was not deemed advisable to pull the communication cord and the train went on its way to Wolverhampton.

Just after passing High Wycombe the guard had written out a message giving details of the whereabouts of Miss Undy and looked out for the next signal cabin.

The signalman saw the guard making a signal and saw him throw the message from the van when the train was travelling at more than a mile a minute.

The message through various sources arrived at Ealing, and the parents at once took steps to request the station-master at Wolverhampton to provide everything possible for their girl's comfort for the night.

This was done so expeditiously that long before the train drew up at Wolverhampton the arrangements were complete. Miss Undy caught the first express to London the next morning.

FROTH-BLOWERS
ORIGIN?GUILD THAT REJECTED
MR. FORD.

That the idea of the confraternity of Froth Blowers had its inception in the United States is claimed by certain Americans at Paris, who say that it is based upon the organ-blowers' guild, to which many distinguished Americans—statesmen and financiers—belong.

They cite the case of Mr. Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador in Paris, and one of the most affable and popular of diplomats in Europe, who is the proud possessor of a certificate as follows:

The Guild of Former Pipe Organ Pumpers.

Know all men by these Presents that Myron T. Herrick is a qualified and accepted member with the degree of Fellow Pumper.

(Signed) Chet Shafer,
Grand Diapason.

Dated at New York, June 11, 1922.

It is stated that Mr. Henry Ford sought membership of the pipe-organ pumpers but his application was rejected on the ground that he had never really blown a church organ but only played an harmonium.

The guild nowadays necessarily consists of "former blowers" because hand-blown pipe-organs are practically a thing of the past.

SKELETON WITH KEY
IN HAND.

MURDER OF 50 YEARS AGO.

Berlin, June 30.

Eduard Worbs disappeared 50 years ago. The people of Bad Frankenhausen were never able to explain the mystery of his disappearance. It was finally considered that he had gone over the seas to begin a new life, but his reason nobody could guess.

His name was almost forgotten until a few weeks ago, when the words of an old woman on her death bed made the new generation which had grown up take an interest in the mystery.

The woman, a spinster, one of the most respected persons in Bad Frankenhausen, seemed filled with emotion when she felt death approaching, and those round her felt that she had a most important communication to make. Suddenly she found her strength and spoke:

"Eduard Worbs," she whispered, "was killed by a rival who found him before the door of the girl he himself loved with the key in his hand. He could not wrench the key from him and killed him.

Tradesman Accused.

When she had spoken a look of peace came over the face of the woman, and she died.

That she had revealed a secret of half a century was clear, but she gave no clue to the murderer, nor did her words explain how Eduard Worbs' body was spirited away.

To puzzle over the mystery was useless, but a few days ago something happened which made it vividly real. Workmen digging the foundations for a new house found the skeleton of a man with a key clenched in his hand.

It was identified as the remains of Eduard Worbs, and theories as to the identity of the man who had murdered him were heard in the town. The name of Fritz Nest, a tradesman, was mentioned, and he has now publicly declared that he was Eduard Worbs' greatest friend, and has accused another tradesman, who is still living, of being the murderer.

CAREER OF "GORILLA
MAN."MANY WOMEN AND CHILD-
REN STRANGLED.

A TWO YEARS' HUNT.

The career of the "gorilla man," the fiendish murderer of eighteen women and children in various towns from the Pacific coast to Chicago, is described by the Central News Winnipeg correspondent.

As reported the other day, a man named Earl Nelson was committed for trial at Winnipeg Assizes.

The murderer is believed to have commenced his foul deeds two years ago with the strangling of a woman in Boston, but the name of his first victim may never be known.

From time to time since May, 1925, murders of a peculiarly atrocious character were reported to the police in the States of the middle west, and it became evident that they were all the work of one man. The fugitive was described as a Southern European, about 40, dark and swarthy, thick, and of medium height.

In February, 1926, he was definitely located in San Francisco, where eight women in and about the city were done to death.

Then he moved to Portland. Miss Florence Fithian Monks was the first of his victims there to die. He robbed her of 5,000 dollars, in jewels, and her body was found hidden behind a furnace in the basement. Two other Portland women lost their lives in his deadly clutch.

Kansas City was next to report a series of throttled women. Mrs. Bonnie Pace (26) was found choked to death in her home. Her husband was arrested, but later released. The same day, W. K. Harpin, a war veteran, returned home to find his wife and infant son strangled to death.

Investigations showed that almost all the women who met death had advertised for lodgers or had "for rent" signs up at their doors.

The Wrong Man.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, was the next scene of the stranger's work. Mrs. Almira Beard was attacked and choked to death.

By this time, the whole mid-west was in alarm. A suspect named Peter Ojars was arrested in Petersburg, Ind., but the proved to be a demented derelict. The Chicago police made two arrests, but failed to get the right man.

The next place that heard of him was Winnipeg. He entered the house of Mrs. Emily Patterson and strangled her to death, her body being found under a bed. After killing Mrs. Patterson he dressed in a brown suit belonging to her husband, but this was exchanged in a second-hand store for a grey suit before he made his escape.

The next day the body of Lola Cowan, a school-girl of 14, was found on a bed in a lodging-house in Smith Street. She had been attacked and strangled, and the evidence indicated she was held a prisoner in the room for a day.

The news of these murders was circulated all over Canada, and the stranger was next stated to be in Regina.

All trace of him vanished for a time, but later the scene of the hunt shifted north, where a suspicious character was said to have been seen on a motor cycle in the vicinity of Moose Jaw. Confirmed in the belief that they were on the trail of the "gorilla strangler," the police redoubled their search. Police outposts were established throughout Manitoba, a squad of officers being stationed 50 miles apart, and a constant vigil was maintained at all points leading into the United States.

Finally this unceasing activity was rewarded by the arrest of the man Earl Nelson at Killarney, a small village in Manitoba. The accused man gave no trouble when arrested, but within an hour of being lodged in prison he got away and took refuge in a wood. Here, however, he was run down again, and taken back to jail, where he remained under a constant guard until he was brought to Winnipeg.

The directors of the Columbia Graphophone Company, Ltd., announce that cabled authority has been received from the Schubert Society and the Society of Friends of Music, both of Vienna, to offer a prize of £4,000 for the completion of Schubert's master-piece, the "Unfinished" symphony, of which only two movements exist. There will be three awards in each of ten zones throughout the world, and the music will be judged by an international jury of musicians under the authority of the Society of Friends. For the two movements to finish the symphony, the scherzo and finale, a first prize of £2,000 will be paid. The remaining £2,000 will be awarded equally in each zone. The contest opens in September and will be in conjunction with an international Schubert centenary celebration scheme.

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SALE Starts

ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2nd.

THE SALE OF THE SEASON

Owing to the abnormal rainfall this season our Stock of Summer goods is considerably heavier than we usually have at this period. To make room for Autumn goods all

EXCESS STOCK MUST BE CLEARED.

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ETC.. ETC.

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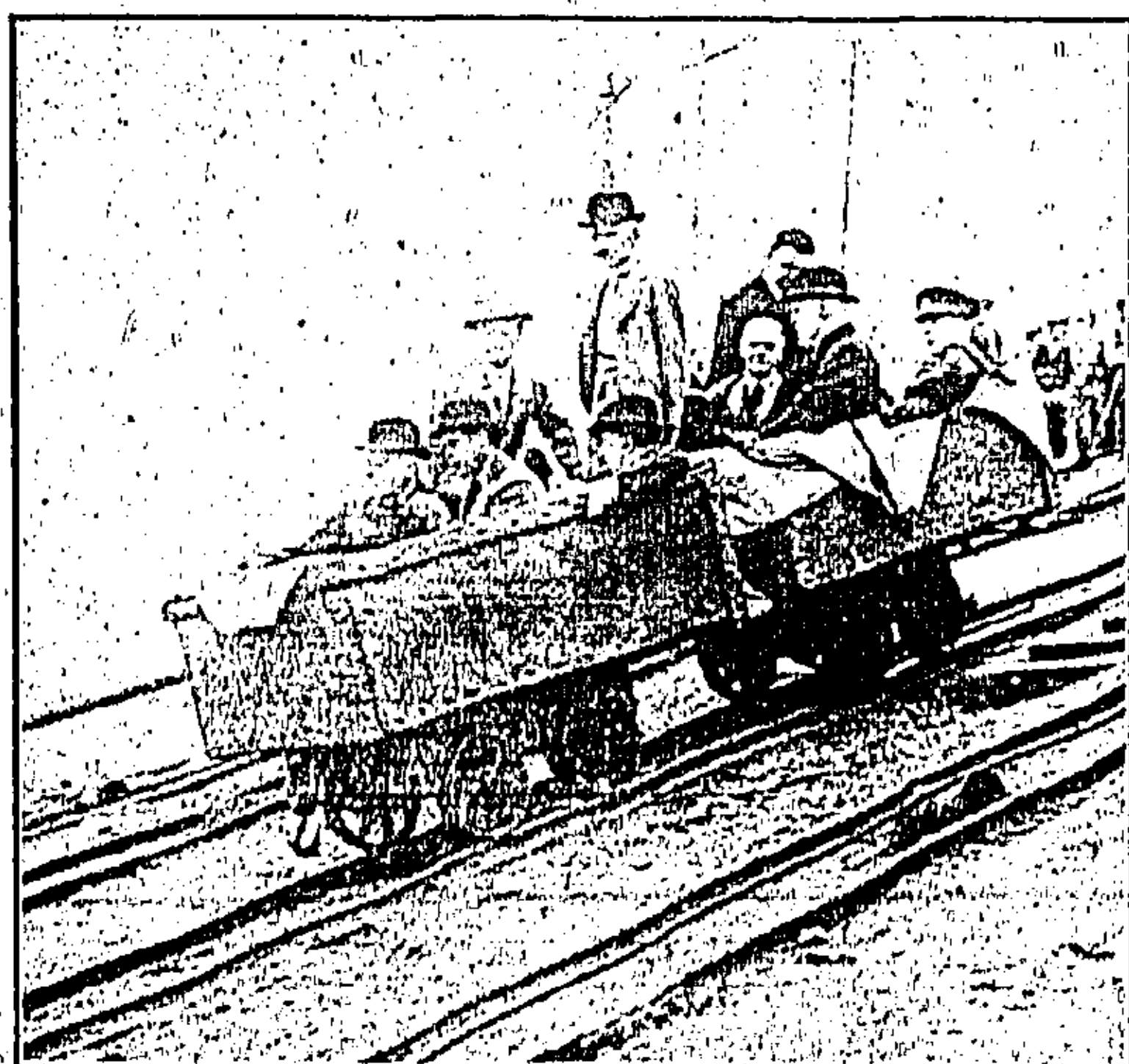
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YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED

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PRINCE OF WALES VISITS QUARRY.



The Prince of Wales is seen going down a slate quarry in Cornwall, in a truck, during a recent visit he paid to the pits.

5th PROMENADE CONCERT

Under the patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, K.C.M.G.

THE BAND OF THE
1ST BATTN. THE CAMERONIANS
(SCOTTISH RIFLES)

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. E.B. Ferrers,
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ORIENTAL & ECCENTRIC
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FISHERY PRODUCTS OF TSINGTAO.

ORGANISATION BY
JAPANESE.

The total export of dried and salted fish from Tsingtao to Poshan, Tsinan, and other inland towns by the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway in 1924 amounted to 925,790 kilograms, in addition to over 40,000 kilograms of other products, including sea weed, sea blubber and trepang. These figures do not, however, include the shipments by sea to Shanghai and other coastal ports, which are estimated to exceed the total inland shipment by one-third.

There are both retail and wholesale fish dealers in Tsingtao who perform functions as brokers or commission agents rather than sell fish on their own account. There are about 27 or 28 such brokers at the fish market at Hsiaokong, where the fishermen bring their daily catch for sale, and the local fish retailers obtain their stock through the medium of these brokers. The fish are always exhibited in wooden cases provided by the brokers, but prices are fixed by the fishermen and not by the brokers. Among the brokers there are quite a number of Japanese subjects. To prevent undue business rivalry, the preferential right of selling fish by either Chinese or Japanese brokers has been regulated. On the odd number days of the month, i.e. first, third, fifth, etc., the Chinese brokers have the right of precedence, and their exhibit cases are placed above those of the Japanese brokers, while on even number days, the Japanese have this right. The brokers charge a 10 per cent. commission to the seller.

There are about half a dozen wholesale firms dealing in fish. Those operated by the Chinese are known by the name of Yu Hong, those by the Japanese, Yu Wu. These firms generally act as commission agents between the seller and the exporter of dried or salted fish and fishery products by charging a 5 per cent. commission.

Among the fishermen in Tsingtao, there are three fishing companies organised by Japanese with about 20 boats, and about 100 Japanese fishermen, in addition to a certain number of Chinese in their employ. The Japanese always fish in the high seas, because official rulings issued by the Chinese authorities prohibit alien subjects from fishing in Chinese territorial waters. But they invariably come back to Tsingtao to dispose of their catch. The Chinese fishermen, numbering about 10,000, live chiefly in the Haihai district and on the coast of Kiaochow Bay. Some of the Chinese fishermen fish only in inland streams by trap or net. Tsingtao authorities divide the fishermen into three classes according to their method of fishing: (1) those who fish by trap or net in certain inland localities, (2) those who raise or catch fish in artificial ponds or a portion of a river or a lake separated from the main body by picket or stockade, and (3) those who fish in the sea.

Permits Required.

A Chinese fisherman belonging to any of the foregoing classes must obtain a permit from the officials by paying a fee of \$2. If a fisherman operates at more than one place, he must obtain a permit to cover each of the places. The permit is subject to renewal every year. Most of the Chinese fishermen live from hand to mouth. They cannot afford to live on more costly food than potatoes. The whole family often helps in the fishing operations. The better financed ones usually own two or three fishing boats and have permits for several fishing areas. Some of them have sufficient capital to lay aside a part of their catch to be sold in a dried or salted state.

The principal catch from Tsingtao sea fisheries consists of cuttle fish, the *Huang Yu* (*Corvula schlegelii*), prawn, shrimp, trepang, sea blubber, sea weed, etc. The fish visit Tsingtao waters during certain seasons of the year, especially in the spring, April and May being the busiest fishing seasons. The sea shrimp, lobster and the *Patai Yu* a kind of small marine fish, are very popular on the local market, though not of much commercial importance, the bulk being disposed of to the poorer classes in a fresh or cooked state at very low prices. The season for catching cuttle fish and prawn covers seven or eight months, from October or November to May or June the next year. The catch of both kinds is dried or salted for exportation. The current price for dried cuttle fish on the Tsingtao local market is 30 cents a catty and for dried prawn, 40 cents. Sea blubber is sold at 14 cents a catty, dried sea weed, 10 cents a catty, and dried trepang, \$2.50 a catty. All these are exported to both domestic and foreign ports. The *Huang Yu* is caught during a brief season in the spring, from the middle of March to the end of

PUZZLE IN ENGLISH LAW.

IS B.B.C. RESPONSIBLE FOR
WHAT EUROPE HEARS?

Mr. Justice McCardie, in the King's Bench Division, London, again had before him recently the claim for an injunction to restrain the British Broadcasting Corporation from transmitting by wireless telephony or otherwise performing in public the music of the comic opera, "Les Petits Michus," without the consent of M. Andre Messager, Paris, who claimed to be the owner of the copyright of the music.

The Corporation dispute that M. Messager had any exclusive right in relation to the performance of the opera in public, and further plead that by an agreement made on March 23, 1915, the plaintiff granted to Mr. George Edwardes the sole and exclusive right of representing or performing the comic opera here. Defendants stated that the right became vested in George Edwardes (Daly's Theatre) Ltd., on May 6, 1920, by an assignment made by the executor of the late Mr. George Edwardes, and that by an agreement dated October 19 last that company licensed the B.B.C. to perform the opera on November 10, 1926.

Mr. Trevor Watson, for the B.B.C., said it was true that the B.B.C. were responsible for the reception in this country, for the people who received it were their own subscribers, from whom they derived revenue. So far as persons on the Continent were concerned, they were outside the ambit of the licence of the defendants. Therefore, the B.B.C. was not responsible. They did not disseminate the play in France, though that might be an involuntary result of their performance.

The Judge—New inventions may demand the creation of new legal principles or a modified application of order principles.

Another Problem.

Sir Duncan Kerly, K.C. (who also appeared for the B.B.C.)—An aeroplane when it flies over my field has not yet been held, and I do not think it ever will be held, to be trespassing.

The Judge—That is a moot point. It is a moot point as to when an aeroplane trespasses upon you. If it is at a height of 100 feet above your roof or your garden it would probably be trespass. If it were 10,000, why not a trespass?

Sir Duncan Kerly—Why not? (Laughter.) Perhaps it does not assist your Lordship by offering another problem.

Mr. Collins, for the plaintiff, replying, said that if they actuated the ether with the object of effect of rendering the performance audible it was a performance by the B.B.C. wherever the sound was reproduced.

Mr. Justice McCardie said that in view of the novel points raised in the case he would reserve his decision and give it on a later date.

LONDON'S NEW EYE HOSPITAL.

FINEST OF ITS KIND IN
THE COUNTRY.

The Duke of Connaught yesterday laid the foundation-stone of the new Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, which will be the finest of its kind in the country.

The site is in Broad-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., and its area is four times that of the old hospital in King William-street, Strand, W.C. It will be a building of eight storeys, and treatment will be given to 100,000 patients a year.

"The present hospital, soon to be vacated," said the Duke, who is president, "is treating 100 patients a week, but there is a long waiting list."

"We felt forced to provide a larger building. A valuable innovation will be the provision of 14 private rooms for patients who can pay a moderate sum."

Towards the cost of the building and the equipment \$22,000 has been subscribed, of which Mr. Bernhard Baron gave \$10,000. A further \$40,000 is required.

The new hospital will require about \$25,000 a year for maintenance.

May. It is sold locally in a fresh state at about 17 cents a catty. In the absence of proper cold storage arrangements, it is well nigh impossible for the fishermen and the fish dealers to export fish to distant markets in a fresh state. The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway has proved a boon to Tsingtao fishermen in this connexion, but consignments of fresh fish exported by railway can reach only certain populous centres of Shantung province.

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but the limit of that "once" may be prolonged almost indefinitely if you take proper care of the body with which Nature endowed you. One of the chief factors in the preservation of youth is daily regularity. To prevent constipation and to keep the system clean, better than Pinkettes, the dainty little laxatives and liver regulators. Or chemists, or post free, 60 cents the whole from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road Shanghai.

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Go, for Health, Beauty, and...
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THE CONTROL OF BAD LANGUAGE.

MEASURE AGAINST TEACHING BLASPHEMY.

FUN IN COMMONS SESSION.

Labour members were unable to do more than delay proceedings of the Standing Committee for a few minutes when consideration of the Seditious and Blasphemous Teaching to Children Bill was resumed at the House of Commons last month. A quorum having been formed without them, they left their positions in the corridor and trooped into the room.

Mr. Seurr desired to alter the age at which it was made an offence to teach sedition and blasphemy to children from 16 to 14, his contention being that at 14 boys went out to work and came into contact with blasphemy, if not sedition. A workman who used a blasphemous expression might unwittingly find himself violating this measure when it became an Act.

Capt Holt expressed surprise at the amendment, as it was always understood to be a principle of the Labour party that the school leaving age should be 15. The amendment would weaken the Bill, and was illogical, coming from the Labour party.

Mr. Rhys Davies informed Capt. Holt that he would be astonished if he heard the language used in the coal mines where boys of 14 worked, and added that no Act of Parliament could affect the language used underground.

If the Bill was passed, the Home Office, which had a secret service, would have to employ Welsh detectives to see that the law was not violated. Wales, he went on, is an important part of Great Britain, and has produced many notable statesmen. (Laughter and Conservative cries of "Name.")

"Linguistic Experiments."

A moment later Mr. Rhys Davies had to be called to order because, amid a burst of laughter, he had lapsed into the Welsh language.

The chairman, Sir Richard Barnett, pointed out that they could not have "linguistic experiments," but Mr. Snell asked if they were to understand that one of the native languages of the United Kingdom could not be used.

The chairman answered that Mr. Davies was using language which he presumed was blasphemy. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rhys Davies agreed to submit to the chairman's ruling, and caused a fresh outburst of laughter when he explained that when he spoke in Welsh all he said was, "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen."

Maj. Colfox asked if it would be justifiable for Mr. Davies to make the whole of his speech in Welsh, and then no one would understand it, and it could not be answered. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rhys Davies—I if I addressed the Committee in the tongues of angels I should not convince the hon. member of anything. (Laughter.)

Mr. Snell confessed that when he was 14 he had "an extensive and pungent" vocabulary. The amendment was defeated by 24 votes to 6.

"To Prevent Cartoons."

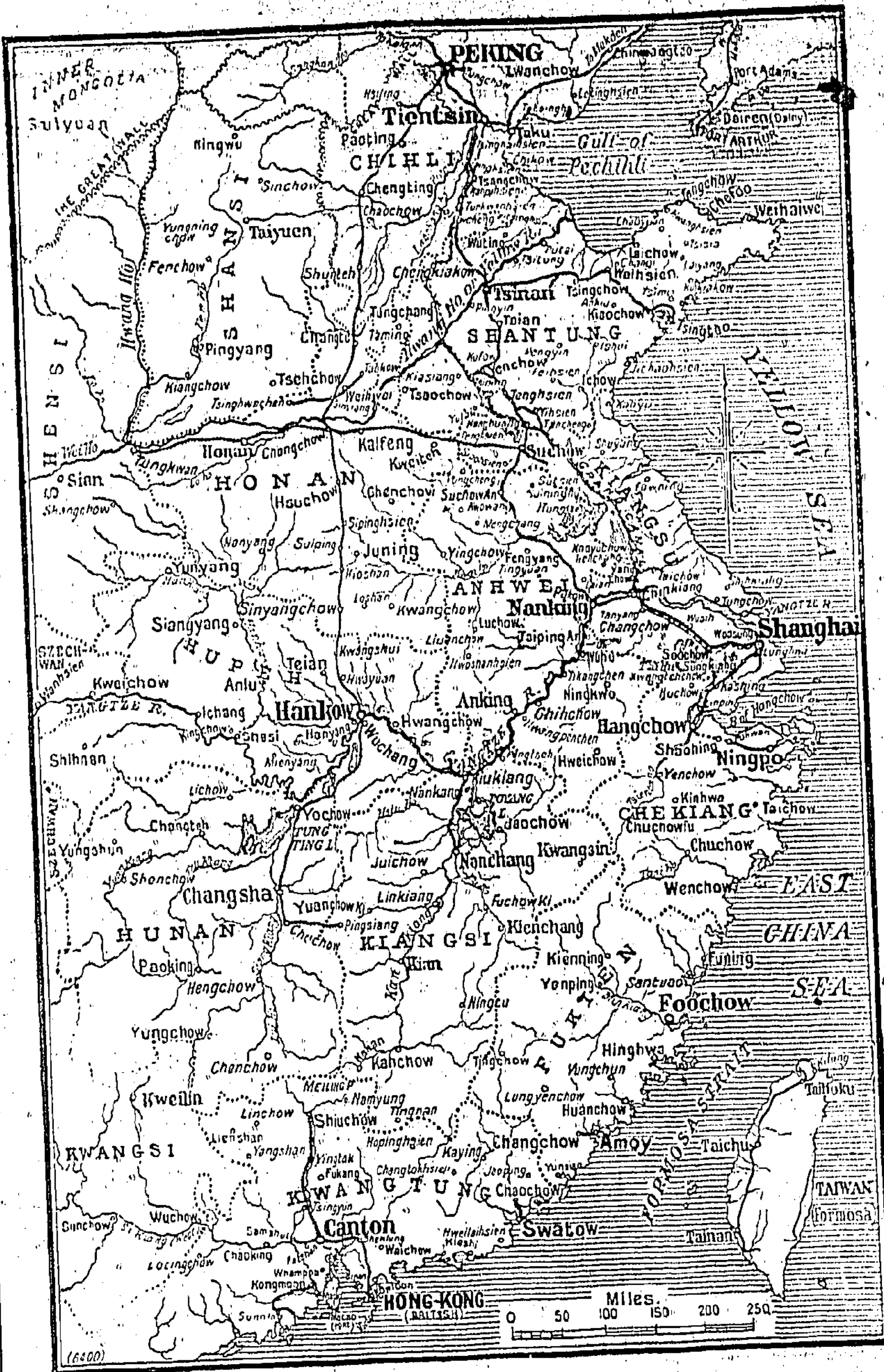
In moving the deletion of words which made it an offence to read to children a document containing blasphemous or seditious matter, Mr. Snell said he would hate to read some of the things in the "Song of Solomon" to children of any age.

Mr. Rhys Davies declared that it would be possible to take action against anyone who read portions of the Old Testament on Sunday or Shaw's "Methusalem."

The amendment was rejected by 34 to 6, as also was one by Mr. G. Parker to exclude the words which made it an offence to sell to children seditious or blasphemous documents.

Cartoons were next brought under discussion, Captain Holt

DISASTROUS FLOODS NEAR AMOY.



A message received from Amoy gives the first news of what have doubtless been disastrous floods on the Sai-koe River, it being stated that there have been fully 10,000 people drowned near Changchow, a populous "fu" city, 30 miles from Amoy. Changchow is situated in the fork of the two rivers, Sai-koe and Kichung, and is a prosperous and thriving centre for sugar tobacco and fruit. It has an enormous junk trade, and the streets in the central part of the city contain large commercial houses.

FOOTBALL.

ARSENAL'S PROBABLE LOSS.

Wm. Harper, the Arsenal and Scottish international goalkeeper, has gone to America. Nothing is known by the London clubs as to his intentions, but should he decide to accept an offer from an American Soccer club it would mean the loss of a transfer fee by the Arsenal, who paid over £4,000 for him to the Hibernians two years ago.

Harper was dropped from the Arsenal first team last season, and Lewis, the Welsh international, was preferred.

and Indians alike will say, "To hell with the Empire. Make way for the rule of the workers."

That, added Sir Basil, might be in accordance with the sentiments of some Labour members, but it would not be printed and published and sold to children in this country if the Bill became law.

The amendment was rejected by 24 to 6.

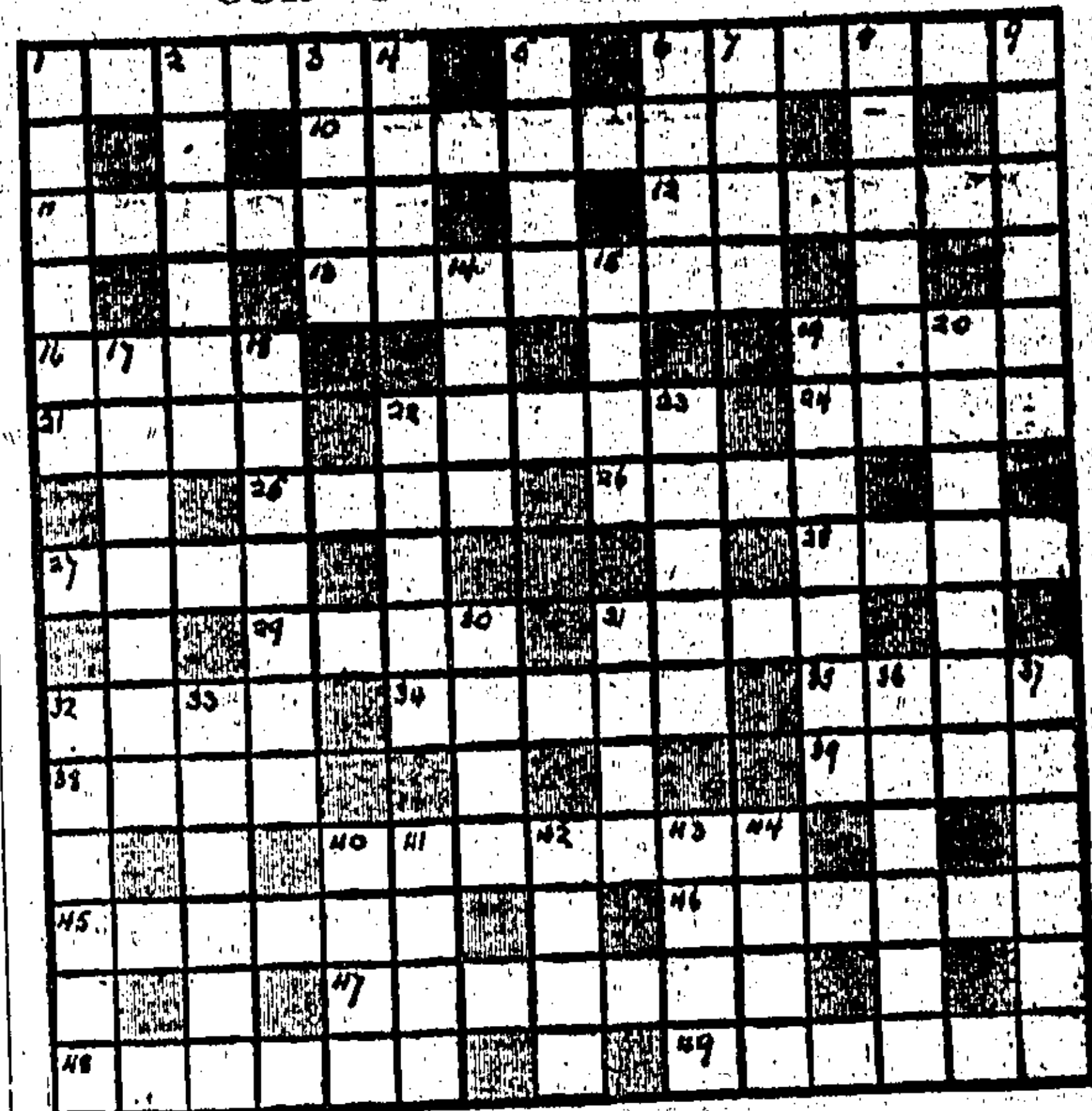
By 24 to 6 the motion was carried, and the Committee adjourned.

Appeals to Children.

An amendment by Mr. Rhys Davies was to omit the subsection making it an offence for any person to print, publish, sell, distribute, or have in his possession for sale or distribution any documents containing sedition or blasphemy for the purpose or with the intention of its being used for teaching children.

Sir Basil Peto produced a copy of the Young Comrade dated September 1926. He said that among other things it instructed children to make schools Communist strongholds.

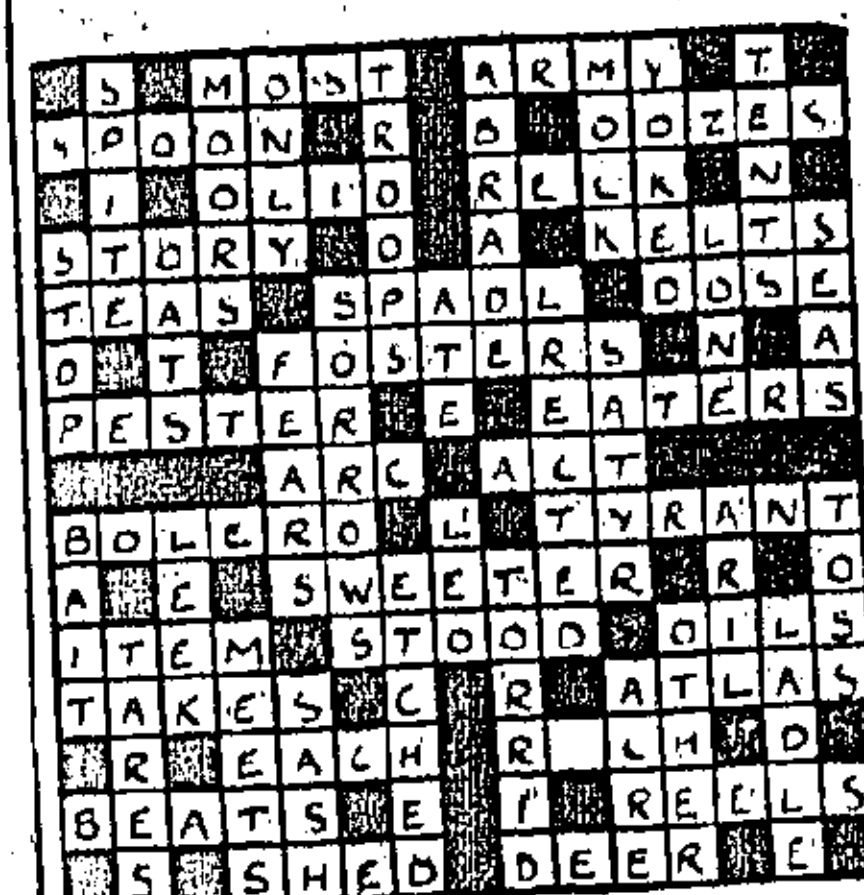
It had a cartoon showing children pasting something over a portrait of the King, and an article on Wembley, ending:—"English



- Across.**
- Chief.
 - Replaced by matches.
 - Defer to a later period.
 - Plan.
 - Puzzle.
 - Ancient Jewish spice.
 - Noun.
 - Semi-circular end of church.
 - Stalk.
 - Contains salt.
 - Employer.
 - Secreted in plant stems.
 - Make vocal music.
 - Used in brewing.
 - Deal out.
 - Paragraph.
 - The wild plum.
 - Article of foot-wear.
 - Shape of a circle.
 - Mid-day.
 - Contains four.
 - Melody.
 - Streaks.
 - Fisherman.
 - Of greater height.
 - Phantom.
 - Possesses great strength.
 - More neat.
- Down.**
- Indian antelopes.
 - To shame.
 - Tibetan priest.
 - A heaven.
 - Carbonate of sodium.
 - Run.
 - Compound proposition.
 - Hangs down.
 - Kind of jacket.

- Biblical hero.
- Young children.
- Diplomatic officer.
- Render's void.
- Increase.
- Part.
- Guide.
- Surrender.
- Habitant of N. Africa.
- Snatch suddenly.
- Flinders.
- Asiatic wild ass.
- Place of egress.
- Closer.
- Observed.
- Spruce.
- Object of worship.
- Famous college.
- Mentally sound.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



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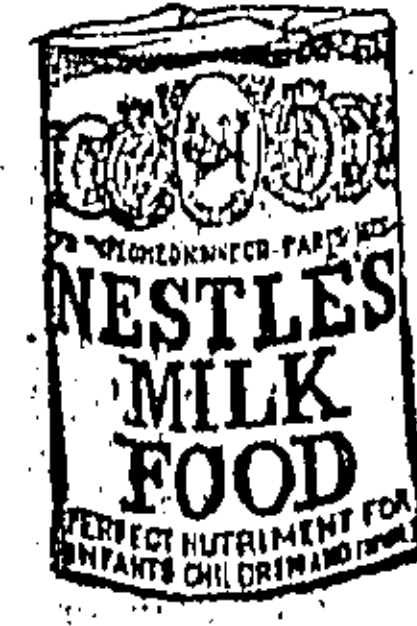
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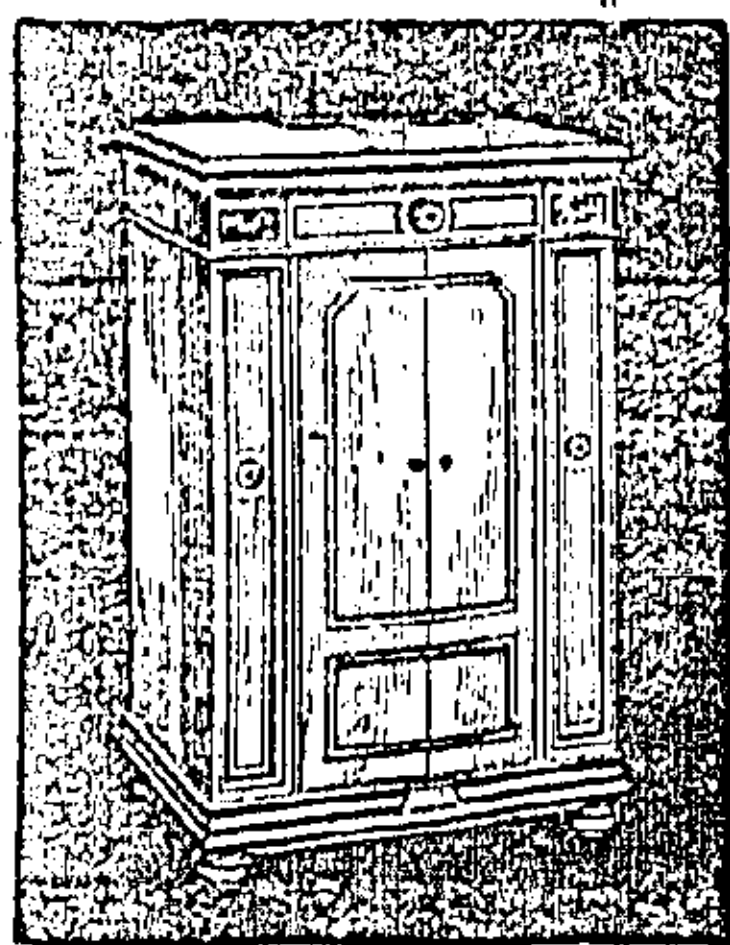
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SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1927.

C. N. C. DEADLOCK.

It is just over four weeks ago that the strike of officers and engineers of the China Navigation Company broke out and, for all that we know to the contrary, the prospect of a settlement is just as remote to-day as it was when the strike first commenced. During the past week there have been many rumours of negotiations and yesterday there was a very elaborate rumour regarding instructions having been sent out to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire at Shanghai from their London office to consent to arbitration. The tale went further—it stated that the British Consul-General at Shanghai was going to act as chairman of the arbitration body. Enquiries at the office of the Company here failed to elicit any confirmation, and the Hongkong office adheres to its policy of saying nothing. We were told that it is not the intention of the Company here to make any statements; the Company has already made one public statement of its position and there is no need to add to that. From such an attitude there would appear to be little indication of weakness, and it seems as though the Company has determined to fight the strike out. It is difficult to imagine the origin of the past week's rumours if they have absolutely no foundation in fact, but we are left to believe, that they have no foundation. Such is the tall-tale and imaginative atmosphere of this little Colony. Enquiries at the local offices of the Guilds have also brought out the fact that the officials here know nothing of settlement hopes—at least they say so. If there are any negotiations they will take place in Shanghai which is the headquarters of the Guilds and also of the C.N.C. in the Far East. At the moment it looks as though there has been no departure on either side from the attitudes originally taken up, and our only comment can be that some departure will have to be made at some time or another if this dispute is ever to end. That, of course, is just an obvious statement at some time or other if it is to suggest that this light of attraction has gone on long enough and that both parties might very reasonably begin to concede whatever they are going to concede ultimately. So long as they both say "We are not going to concede anything" so long will the strike continue. Of great loss to the Company and to the men concerned is this present uncompromising

attitude, and we would enter a plea for mutual relaxation. "Feelers" ought by now to have been extended and we hope that there exists in Shanghai the necessary machinery to facilitate the making of them. The general lay opinion is that it is a great pity that this strike of British officers against a British Company is persisting at so hopeless a deadlock and both parties ought to strive their hardest to get back at the point where negotiations are possible.

Kowloon Noises.

Most residents of Kowloon, or of any other part of the Colony, for that matter, will agree with the remarks made by a correspondent who signed himself "Sleepless," and whose plaint we published yesterday. He has outlined a miscellany of noises from which residents in Kowloon suffer, and it is to be hoped that offenders, by whom we mean those who contribute to the sufferings of residents in their locality, will take heed. Indeed, we find that our correspondent has omitted certain points that he might have emphasised, such as the pandemonium caused by thoughtless residents of suburbia, of Kowloon suburbs in particular, who render life for their unfortunate neighbours almost unbearable. It is bad enough to have yapping dogs, blaring bugles, caterwauling felines, mah-jong devotees among servants, wood-chopping coolies, and so forth, but there is an obvious omission in the list—the allegedly musical folk whose height of ambition appears to be to drown all other noises. Of such are the saxophonists, the gramophone enthusiasts, or the piano-playing experts who continue with their music beyond reasonable hours. One can appreciate good music in the neighbourhood, or even indifferent strains, if they are not prolonged beyond rational hours. Even 11 p.m. is late for such noises to cease, in the opinion of most people, but the constant indulgence in nerve racking "music" up to midnight, or beyond, of which some thoughtless residents are guilty, is indefensible. We fancy that it merely requires a little reflection to appreciate "the other man's point of view" in such matters, and to resolve to be more neighbourly in future. Then, there is the thoughtlessness of those who return home at late hours and wake up the neighbourhood with jollification long after everyone else has gone to bed. There are the added noises of the Rickshaws or cars arriving, tooting of motor horns, and shouts of farewell. The whole issue, obviously, is one of a little head and thought against the drift into a Bedlam which will most assuredly take its toll of nerves, and health, and happiness. We are living in the East, where, as every doctor will tell us, we should court the minimum of nerve strain and the maximum of restfulness, after exercise and relaxation of the right kind. In Kowloon we have a handy suburb, well-served with public utilities and conveniences, and not unduly expensive. Residents, by their own thoughtlessness and carelessness, are imposing on each other pain and fear that they could easily avoid, and are making bad conditions where there could be good ones. And they are inevitably losing friendliness as well.

POLICE RESERVE.

TWO APPOINTMENTS.

In the latest Government Gazette, it is notified that H. E. the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under section 5 (1) of the Hongkong Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, Ordinance No. 27 of 1914: To be Honorary Commissioner of Police (Reserve)—Bishan Singh.

To be Assistant Superintendent of Police (Reserve) and be in command of the Indian Company, Hongkong Police Reserve—Sirdam Khan.

DOG LICENSES.

THE LAW FOR JUNKS

It is learned that the regulations with regard to dog licenses for animals kept on board junks are now being enforced.

According to statute, all animals on junks, sampans or other harbour craft, should be licensed, but there has hitherto been a certain amount of laxity.

By a recent order of the Captain Superintendent of Police, the law is to be strictly applied, owners of dogs in all harbour craft, junks and sampans being allowed one month in which to take out licenses.

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN OUR HATED IS VIOLENT, IT SINKS US EVEN DEEPEATH THOSE WE HATE.—La Rochefoucauld.

The annual meeting of members of the Peak Club was held last evening, the proceedings being of a private nature.

There were two Indian cases of typhoid fever reported yesterday and also one Portuguese case of puerperal fever.

A Chinese was removed to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday from Telegraph Bay where he received an injury to his hand during blasting operations on the hillside.

It has just been reported from the Shatin district that five junks, while sheltering at Lok Lo Ha, were blown ashore and in other ways damaged by the typhoon. No lives were lost. The damage to the junks is assessed at \$500.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, vice Mr. A. O. Leung, resigned, with effect from 4th April, 1927.

The Health Bulletin of Eastern Ports for last week, issued by the Principal Civil Medical Officer of Health, contains the following cases: Plague, Bassein 7, Rangoon 5, Bombay 2, Port Said 1, Cholera, Madras 35, Calcutta 11, Bombay 10, Haiphong 9, Basrah 5, Bangkok 4, Bassein, Tourane and Saigon 1 each; Small-pox, Bombay 17, Calcutta and Bandjermaasin 11 each, Madras 6, Rangoon 4, Sourabaya and Nagasaki 2 each, Aden, Vizagapatam, Bangkok and Saigon 1 each.

GOLD MEDAL FOR AID TO AFRICA.

AWARD TO MALARIA EXPERT.

London, July 29.
The fifth Gold Medal of African Society, instituted for those who have done the best work for Africa has been awarded to Sir Ronald Ross, the Director-in-Chief of the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases at Putney.—British Wireless.

LYING INSHORE.

JUNK MISTRESSES HEAVILY FINED.

At the Marine Court, this morning before Lieut. Commr. G. F. Hole, 12 junk mistresses were charged with lying inshore during dark hours at Wing Lok Street on July 29. Defendants pleaded guilty.

His Worship informed the accused that he was determined to stop lying inshore. Inflicting fines of \$10 with the usual alternative on all defendants, he stated in court that future offences would be dealt with even more severely by the infliction of a \$16 fine.

A GRUESOME CARGO.

REMOVAL OF ANCESTRAL REMAINS.

The Derwent (Captain W. Brewer), arriving from Saigon yesterday, carried a gruesome cargo in the shape of 3,017 boxes of human bones.

It is understood that these are the remains of Chinese buried in Saigon, which have been disinterred owing to the commencement of building operations.

In accordance with a recent order of the French Government, and with the sanction of the interested descendants and relatives, this wholesale removal to a new burial site in China is being carried out.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, July 29.
Paris	124.05
Brussels	34.92
Amsterdam	12.11 1/2
Berlin	20.41
Copenhagen	18.15 1/4
Oslo	18.15 1/4
Helsingfors	19.80
Lisbon	192.70
Bucharest	27.18
Buenos Aires	47.25/82
Shanghai	2/6 3/4
Yokohama	1/11 1/2
New York	48 5/16
Geneva	25.21 1/4
Milan	89.25
Stockholm	18.12 1/4
Yonnu	34.50
Panama	107 3/4
Madrid	28.47 1/2
Athens	37.0
Rio	5.27/32
Bombay	1/5 1/4
Hongkong	25 1/4
Silver (spot)	25 1/4
Silver (forward)	25 15/16

—British Wireless.

THE SON OF THE SHEIK.

Story of a Real Experience.

The son of the Sheik was really a find. He was, in a manager of speaking, something "off the tourist track." We met at the Great Pyramid; on the Great Pyramid, to be accurate. Having arrived by tram from Cairo, I had rebuffed an army of camel-drivers, donkey-owners, "guides" and other tourist impedimenta before ascending by myself the long slope which leads from the tram terminus to the Pyramids. I had even climbed a little way up the first, and had paused there on a bit of rocky ledge to gaze across the mysterious desert toward the distant site of ancient Memphis, and the Sakkhara Pyramids which stood forth so clearly in the marvelously limpid air.

Then, glancing downward into the sandy roadway below, I noted a rather unusual person regarding me intently. He waved an arm, but I shook my head deeming him but another and more than usually determined "guide." Then he started to climb to where I stood, and presently there he was at my side.

"I want no guide," I told him a little testily, for one grows somewhat peevish in respect of these gentry in Egypt.

"I am not a guide, sir," he submitted with deep dignity. "I am the son of the Sheik!"

The son of the Sheik! The characterization has come of late to have a high fictional value, but here at hand was the real thing. Nor did the young man's appearance belie in the least degree his introduction. Indeed, as I thought to myself, here is Hollywood outdone. Once more there is demonstration of the superior novelty of fact to fiction. He was tall; regular of feature; suitably brown, as of the desert, and possessed of a markedly dignified bearing. And yet what did he here?

We talked, for the young Arab was quite well versed in several European tongues. He told me of people he had met from America and from Europe, and he showed me the cards of several rather well-known individuals. We sat there, indeed, upon that little rocky ledge high up on the side of the Great Pyramid until the sun was well down into the West.

And as we talked I became more and more puzzled. Was he entirely disinterested in me as what might be called an advantageous acquaintance; or was he, indeed, but seeking another means of access to my scantily filled pocket, a sort of super-guide? However, I determined to record unforgettably this unusual meeting. And so, after considerable to-do, I fixed my camera in position on another little ledge, equipped with the ingenious device by which one is now enabled to take a picture of himself.

Having timed the device for about ten seconds, I took up a position by the side of the Sheik's son and endeavoured to assume a casual look as I gazed off across the great Sahara. But, alas! My arrangements went considerably awry, for the photograph revealed me minus a considerable proportion of my face, and that portion, unfortunately, which includes the nose, eyes, mouth and chin!

However, I have now an excellent picture of my friend the Arab, whose name was Ibrahim L. Said. Possibly he is a descendant of him for whom the famous port is named. As the days passed we became better acquainted; and I found that actually his interest in me was in very large degree free from material taint; I can almost say altruistic, for he saved me much expenditure in these parts.

That evening we supped in a little cafe not far from a very famous one in the shadow of the Pyramids, and much cheaper; and it was then that he suggested the

trip by way of the desert of Sakkhara and promised to procure an especially "good" camel. Thus came about my acquaintance with Ezra, the dromedary, who bore me well and faithfully to the site of old Memphis and back the next day.

The son of the Sheik rode a donkey at my side, and occasionally, out there on the sands of the desert, we would have a little race. Ezra, grumbling and growling his protests, would break into such a trot as no white man could long endure, while the little donkey would gallop bravely along far below. Sometimes we could change places, and my friend the Arab would make far better weather of it atop Ezra than I had, while on the donkey I would find myself far more comfortable and doubly secure. And it was at Sakkhara that, in company with the son of the Sheik, I lunched with several Arabs of the desert and upon their curious but palatable food, while the tourists who had come by steamer and motor from Cairo, their huge lunch baskets from the big hotels borne by well-paid dragomen, regarded me wonderingly.

And that evening, as we returned into the village of Mena near the Pyramids, the village of which my Arab friend's father was the Sheik, it appeared that there was a wedding feast in progress, and that I should be warmly welcomed. And so again I had wandered well off the tourist track. The affair was like a setting from "Omar, the Tent-Maker." Before the house of the Sheik a vast space had been covered with a gayly coloured awning, and half the village was gathered beneath the dark faces reflecting the fitful light of a hundred torches.

Divertissement of many swords, juggling, legerdemain, dancing, singing, was going on when we arrived. It was like a medieval circus, and I was very distinctly the only white man present. The Sheik and the other headmen greeted me with bows and much touching of breast and lips and forehead; an extended ceremony which I tried very self-consciously to follow. A thick, sirupy beverage and sticky sweetmeats were brought and I was led to a place of appalling prominence in front of the entire company.

It was a very unreal sort of situation, an experience far more to be appreciated in the retrospect than at the moment, this to which my friend, the son of the Sheik, had brought me. But the friendliness and courtesy of the Arabs of this little Egyptian backwater were unmistakable, and the novelty of it all was complete. Occasionally, as the entertainment progressed and grew in enthusiasm and hilarity, there was a surprising interlude.

The great awning, it seemed, had been spread across the main street of the village; and at intervals through the very midst of the audience there would pass a heavily laden donkey from the desert, a beast and their drivers equally unconcerned with the scene upon which they were intruding, both bent with "filial singleness of purpose upon completion of the task in hand.

And so, a few days later, I parted with genuine regret from the son of the Sheik, having seen with him the necessary things on the tourist way, and a number of others distinctly off it. In fact, through his fortunate contact I have a feeling that I have got to know a bit of the real Egypt. And whenever I see a Hollywood-made sand storm in a southern California desert and emerging therefrom the son of the Sheik with the "rescued" European, I shall think of the real son of the Sheik whom I knew in the little village in the shadow of the Pyramids.

M. T. G.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRAMWAY COMPLAINT.

[To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—As a monthly ticket holder of the Tramway Company might I use a little of your space to ask if it is not possible for the Company to have an office somewhere in the central district for the issuance of tickets at the beginning of each month?

For myself it is most inconvenient for me to go to the Tramway Company's office, unless it be before 9 a.m. until which hour the Tramway office does not open.—Yours, etc.,

SEASON.
Hongkong, July 30, 1927.

C.N.C. DISPUTE.

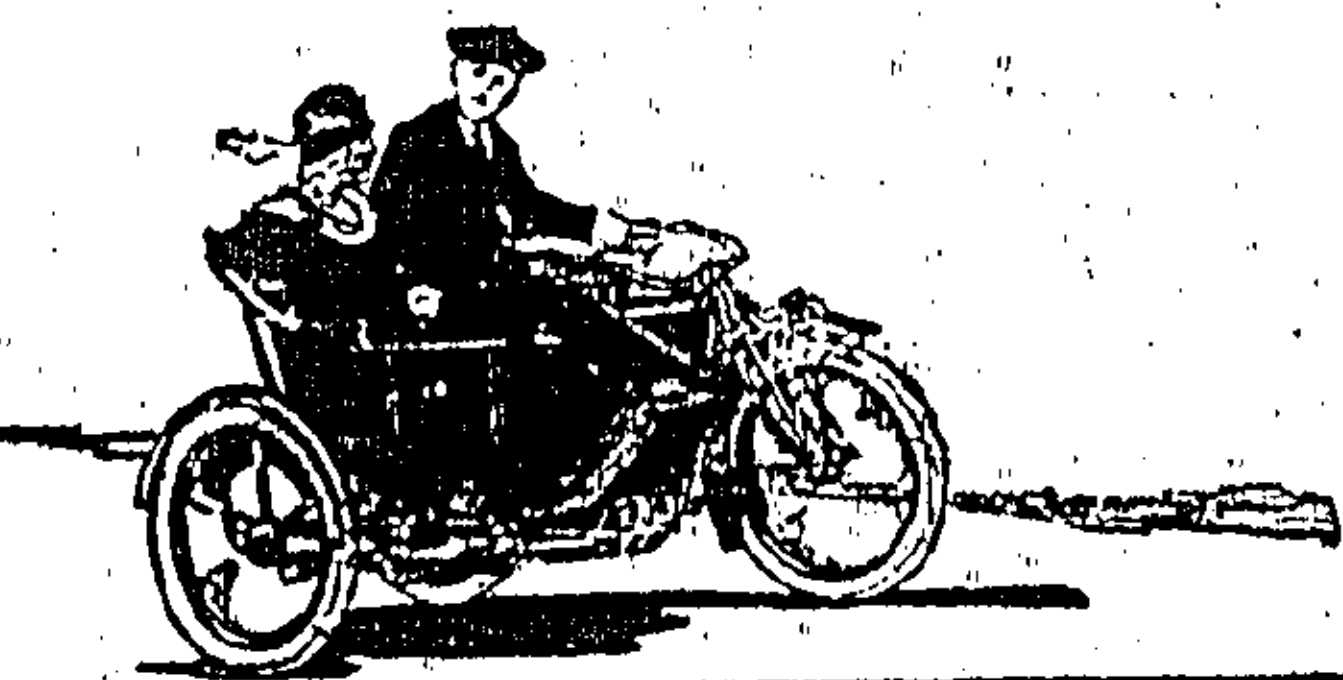
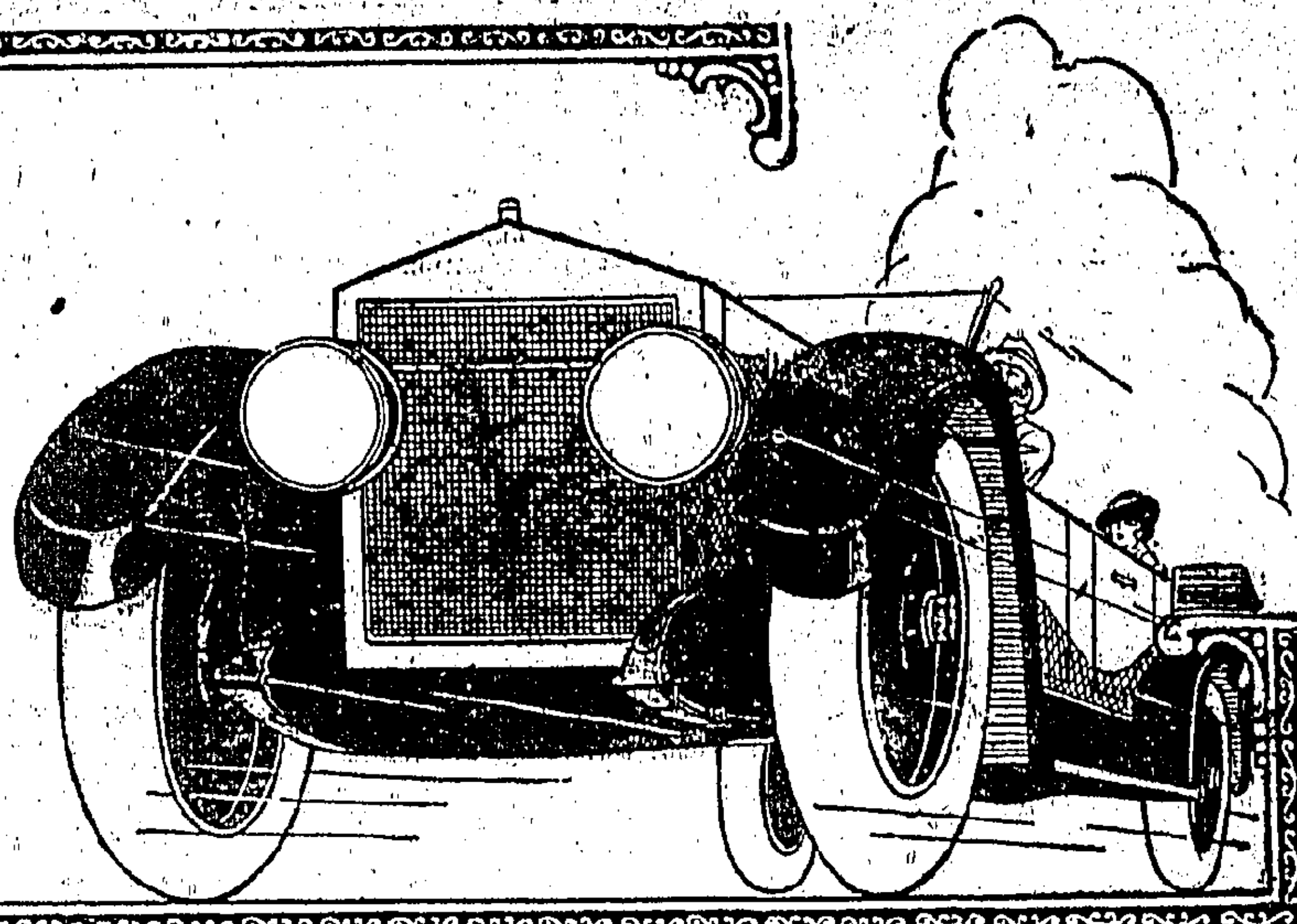
NO DEVELOPMENT.

Upon inquiry this morning it was learned that there are no new developments in the C.N.C. dispute. The solidarity among the officers is maintained. Nothing further has been heard concerning the rumour that the dispute was to go to arbitration, and, as indicated yesterday, there appears to have been little or no foundation for the report.

There is a possibility that developments may take place in Shanghai over the week-end as we understand that there is a likelihood of an informal meeting of both parties in Shanghai this morning.

MOTORING SUPPLEMENT

OR
THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.
SATURDAY, 30th JULY, 1927.
Being The Official Organ of
THE HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.



CURRENT COMMENT



Vehicular Ferries.

That Hongkong and Kowloon will be linked together in the future by means of ferries capable of transporting motor vehicles is a foregone conclusion, and, although the matter has frequently been discussed, it is rather disappointing that more emphasis is not laid upon the vital importance of schemes being evolved at the earliest possible moment. Hongkong, in common with many other leading cities in the world, suffers from mistakes made in planning its thoroughfares in bygone days. The same mistake must not be repeated in regard to development schemes of to-day, especially in connexion with harbour transport facilities, for it does not require much foresight to see that traffic arteries will form essential means of communication between Hongkong and the Mainland in the future. It would indeed be a mistake if the present temporary set-back in the Colony's prosperity was given as an excuse to postpone the modernising of the harbour, and not only that, but the arresting of development would show a deplorable lack of confidence in the future.

The Reclamation.

While the Praya East Reclamation is as yet unbuilt on, it would be well to visualise even ten years hence, and imagine the necessity for a ferry service in that locality serving both passenger and vehicle needs. Such a ferry requires ample space at the approach for the embarkation and disembarkation of vehicles, and now is undoubtedly the time to reserve an adequate area for such an important purpose.

Road to Canton.

Occasionally one hears the hope expressed that a motor road will join Hongkong with Canton when saner counsels prevail in China, but those who voice the hope are usually dubbed dreamers, so pessimistic have we become. The sooner an effort is made to dispel that pessimism the better, for there is no doubt but what both Britons and Chinese who are endowed with broad vision, do unhesitatingly long for any means which will bring the two cities into a closer and more personal touch the one with the other, and the most effective

means is the automobile. That day must dawn, and when it does, it is perfectly obvious that facilities will be required to bring our neighbours and their merchandise right through to Hongkong.

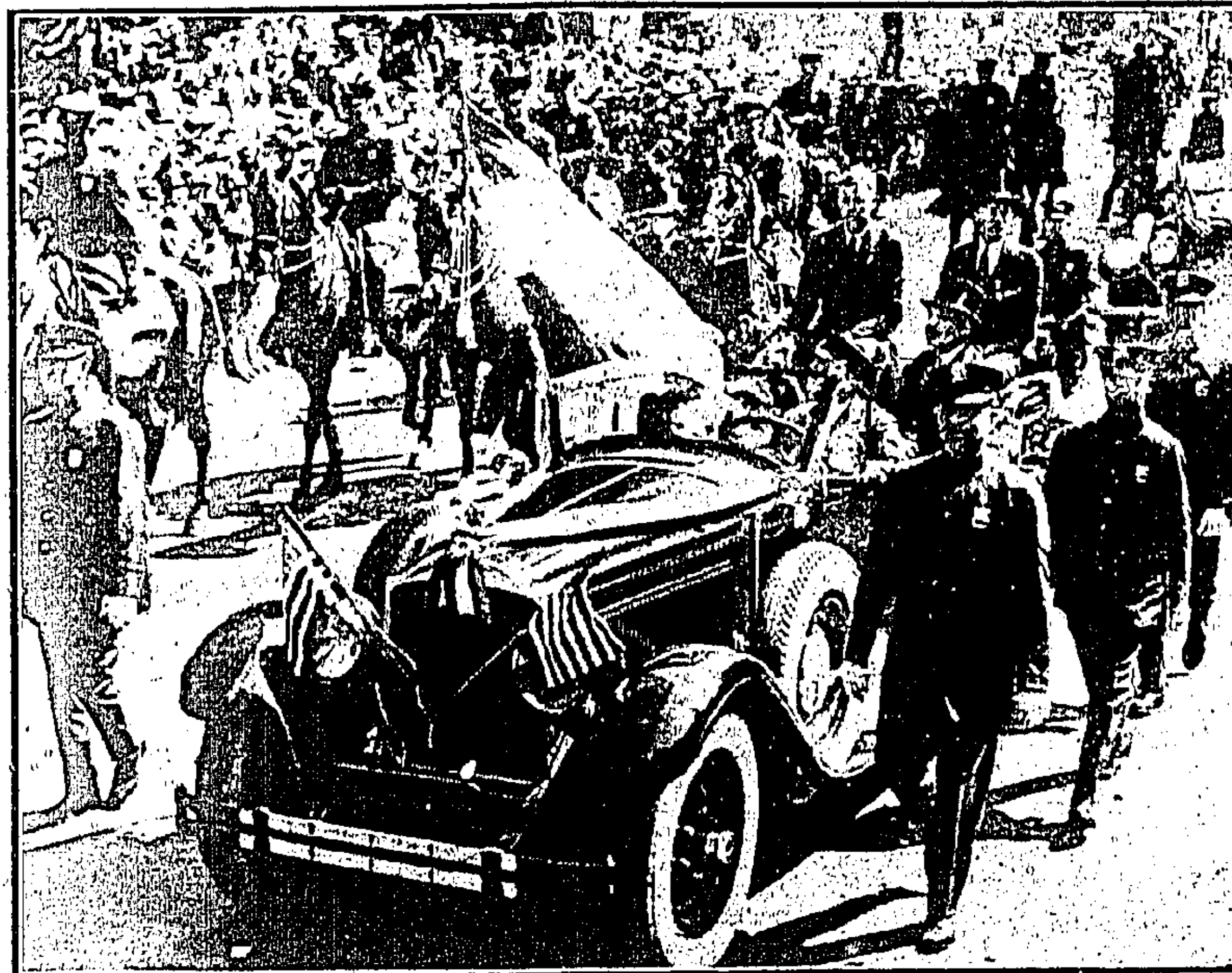
Pleasure Motoring.

The question of pleasure touring is also an important one, and with vehicular ferries functioning, a valuable flip would be given to the motor trade here. At the present time, motorists are divided into two groups—those who live on the mainland, and those who live on the Island of Hongkong. True, the present lighter system is useful, to a limited extent, but many motorists object to the time and trouble in taking a car across the harbour by that means. There is therefore an immediate need for suitable facilities, and for the future, the probability of being able to motor through to Canton.

Kowloon Bus Danger.

A practice which is both dangerous and thoughtless is becoming increasingly common among Kowloon motor bus drivers of small machines. We refer to the practice of buses overtaking each other, when one or more, has stopped, without giving any warning to vehicles following in the rear. The danger to other users of the road can be appreciated when it is remembered that it is seldom a bus stops close to the left hand side, and if a following bus overtakes it, the road is, for the moment, blocked for following traffic. The chief peril lies in the sudden swerve an overtaking bus makes towards the centre of the road, and when this is done without warning being given accidents are likely to happen. This also applies when two buses have stopped one behind the other and the rear-most re-commences its journey before the one in front. It has come to our knowledge that when a bus made a sudden swerve along Salisbury Road a few days ago an accident with a following vehicle was narrowly averted. Drivers should be instructed on the necessity of giving signals under these circumstances and so help to make the Peninsula roads safer.

NEW YORK'S ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO COLONEL LINDBERGH.



The enthusiastic welcome given to Colonel Lindbergh upon his return to America included a brilliant reception and parade in which Packard cars played a conspicuous part. Twenty-four Packard cars were included in the procession.

TOURING BY AIR.

The Light Aeroplane.

Sir Alan Cobham having returned from a very successful lecturing tour in America did not let any air flow under his wings before starting a whirlwind tour in England, the object of which was to make people realise the future importance of aviation. The light aeroplane is one of the directions in which aviation is expected to expand rapidly, and with the standardisation and production in quantity of engines such as the Armstrong Siddeley 65-75 h.p. air-cooled Genet, the performance and running expenses of a small aeroplane are very satisfactory indeed, 20 m.p.g. of petrol, a range of 300 miles and accommodation for two people and luggage already bringing aero touring into line with what is possible on the higher powered and more expensive cars.

PETROL MONOPOLY.

To be Assigned by Spain to Highest Bidder.

Madrid, June 30.
The new State monopoly of the petroleum industry is to be worked by the Spanish company making the most desirable bid. The company is to be guaranteed a minimum dividend of 5 per cent. and all over 10 per cent. goes to the State. The company's monopoly is to last 20 years, and the capital and all interest in it will be Spanish, except that 10 per cent. of foreign employees will be allowed. The minimum capital will be 125,000,000 pesetas (nearly £1,500,000), of which 30 per cent. will be advanced by the State as free capital. All existing petroleum interests are to be bought by the State immediately. Bids will be received during a period of two months from now.

ROLLS-ROYCE.

Interesting Factory System.

It is a very general custom in the Motor Trade for manufacturers of chassis to make improvements in their various models from time to time and then to incorporate them altogether on the cars shown at Olympia, which then become models of the year succeeding that in which the Show is held. The Rolls-Royce method is a different one.

There are no 1927 models, nor are there, in fact, any Rolls-Royce cars which can distinctly be identified by the year of production. The Rolls-Royce method is to produce chassis in series and to incorporate the results of any tests of proved value immediately, the new series comes into production. There is nothing hasty or ill-considered about such a method because every improvement incorporated into a Rolls-Royce chassis undergoes a preliminary test of 10,000 miles under gruelling conditions in France. If, after standing up to the test for 9,999 miles, any new component shows the least sign of wear and tear, it is at once examined (perhaps re-designed), then produced afresh and subjected to a further 10,000 miles test. The point is that every improvement, before becoming standard, must give 10,000 miles perfect service under abnormal conditions and after that it is called upon to undergo a whole series of further tests under more normal conditions but of varying degrees of stringency. When once the improvement has satisfied the exacting requirements of the Rolls-Royce engineers, it is immediately put into production and incorporated in the next series of chassis.

Under this system Rolls-Royce, Ltd., have recently been able to incorporate their new patent hydraulic shock dampers to the front axles of both their models. These shock dampers are double acting and the pressure damper is force fed; moreover, the total weight of the device is extremely small. Experiments show that the net result of this improvement will be to give the Rolls-Royce owner, while rough riding in a distant Colony, something of the superb smoothness and comfort which has hitherto only been capable of achievement on the post-war trunk roads.

The Rolls-Royce patent hydraulic shock dampers are being fitted to the front axles of both Rolls-Royce models now in production.

MUSSOLINI'S VETO.

"Among the pet schemes of Signor Mussolini is the complete suppression of trams, of which he is the deadly enemy." —Daily Paper.

Though eye to eye some things I do not see
From Signor Mussolini's point of view
Whether they Fascist or they slowest be,
Yet trams I do.

Of all the "things that never would be missed"
Upon a Roman road, with him I am
Inclined to put upon my little list
The common tram.

Surely amid "the grandeur that was Rome"
A tram is an anachronism; as
Terpsichore could hardly feel at home
In modern jazz.

No Roman senator his feelings hid,
But if he disapproved he said so flat.
He put his thumb down. "Veto, I forbid!"
And that was that.

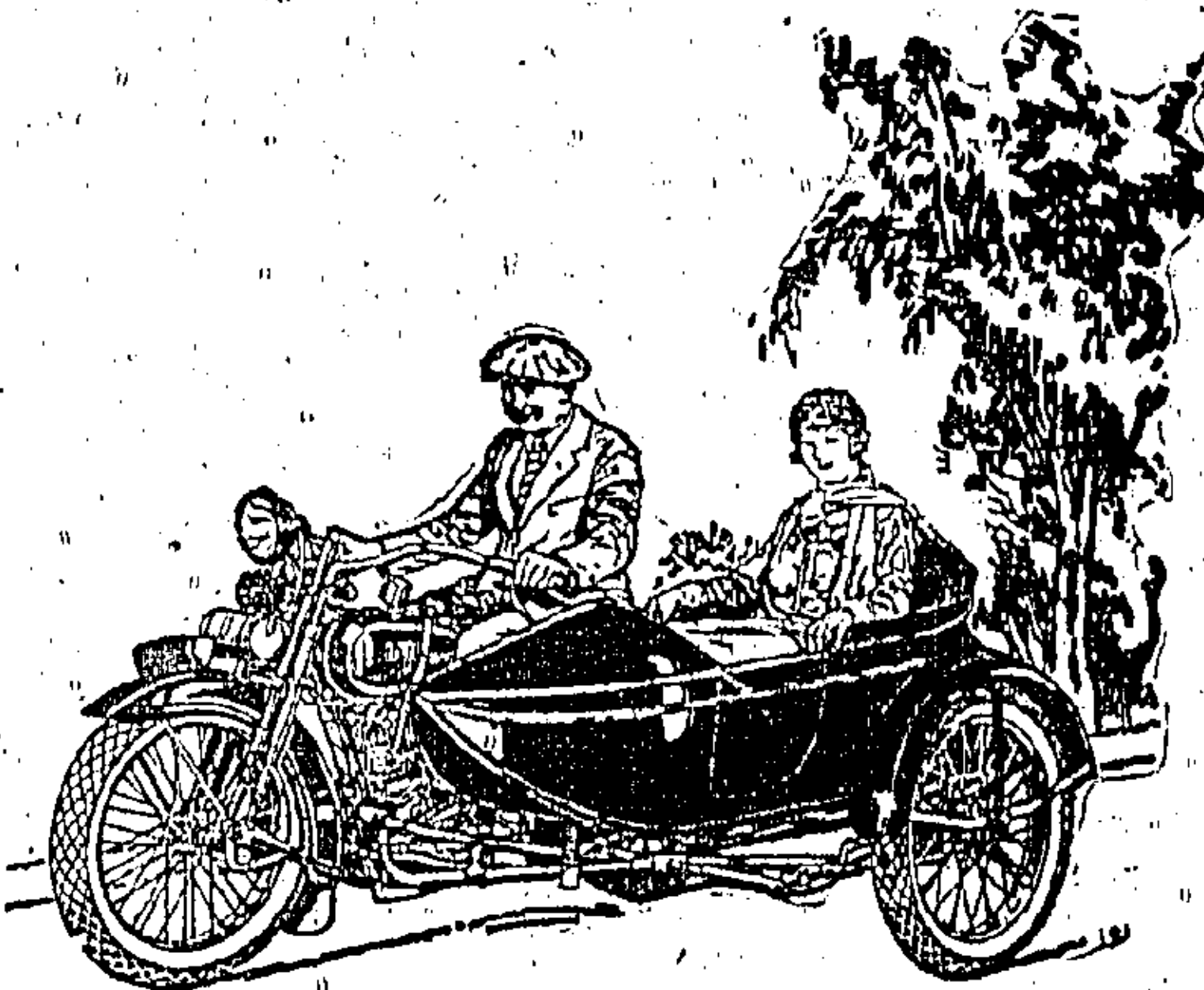
Cato the Censor had his pet grand stams.
Delendum est Carthago was his stunt.
So Signor Mussolini says of tram,
Delenda aunt.

When all the trams and tramlines shall succumb
To Signor Mussolini's potent sway
The ancient Appian Way may then become
An 'appier way!

The tram is out of place among the works
Of art that mellow Caesar's old abode.
It's out of place, I think, in any circus.
On any road.

Town-planners and road-builders, kindly do
For us as Mussolini does for Rome,
And save us still a beauty spot or two
Much nearer home.

(Morris Owner).



We are pleased to announce that we have received another shipment of Harley-Davidson motor cycles by the s.s. "Empress of Asia" on June 28th.

The shipment comprises—

COMBINATIONS

BIG TWIN SOLOS

and the famous—

HARLEY SINGLES.

Side by side and overhead valve models.

BOOK YOUR MOUNT NOW.

THE GASCON MOTOR CO.,

2, Kwong Wah Road (Opposite The Steam Laundry)

Telephone K.1242.

REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN ON ALL MAKES OF MACHINES.

THE
Austin
MOTOR
COMPANY LTD

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the short your goal

RECOMMEND
Mobiloil

Austin "Seven"
Mobiloil "A".
"Twelve"
&
"Twenty"
Mobiloil "BB"

THE Austin Motor Company, Ltd.

recommend the use of Gargoyle Mobiloil. And 608 other leading manufacturers have approved the grades of Mobiloil in the Mobiloil Chart because they know that scientific lubricating facts alone form the basis of Mobiloil quality.

VACUUM OIL CO.



STOLEN PETROL HUNT.

Tracing the Dealers.

London, July 1. Dealers in petrol from British oilfields in Russia which were stolen by the Soviet Government now find themselves in an awkward predicament.

The warning issued by the Baku Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd., on behalf of an important group of companies whose properties were confiscated without compensation by the Soviet Government is clear and emphatic. It says in effect that importers who handle crude oil or petrol derived from the stolen oilfields and dealers who sell it are dealing in stolen property, and that in future they will be held responsible.

Steps are now being taken to discover those who are handling petrol from the extensive fields owned by the four big companies on behalf of whom the warning was issued.

Other important oil concerns whose fields were stolen by the Soviet Government are watching the position closely, and further developments may take place.

Cheap Because Stolen.

It will be recalled that the heads of great petrol firms have described in very definite language the origin of so-called Soviet petrol.

Speaking at the meeting of the Shell Transport and Trading Company on June 21, Lord Bessborough, the chairman, said:

We all know Russian petroleum is being sold in this country under various guises and disguises. It is

FOR TRAFFIC BOARD.

I. J. Router, automobile manufacturer of Lansing, Mich., U.S.A., proposes the formation of a national traffic commission, with one representative from each state. Its purpose would be to draft a national code covering traffic rules, signs, signals and driving practice.

obvious they are selling it as cheaply as possible, and it is equally obvious they are able to sell it cheaply because they stole it.

Two days later, speaking in Amsterdam at the meeting of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, Sir Henri Deterding, the chairman, said: "As to Russian competition, the Soviets might sell cheaper petrol, but they have stolen it from the Royal Dutch."

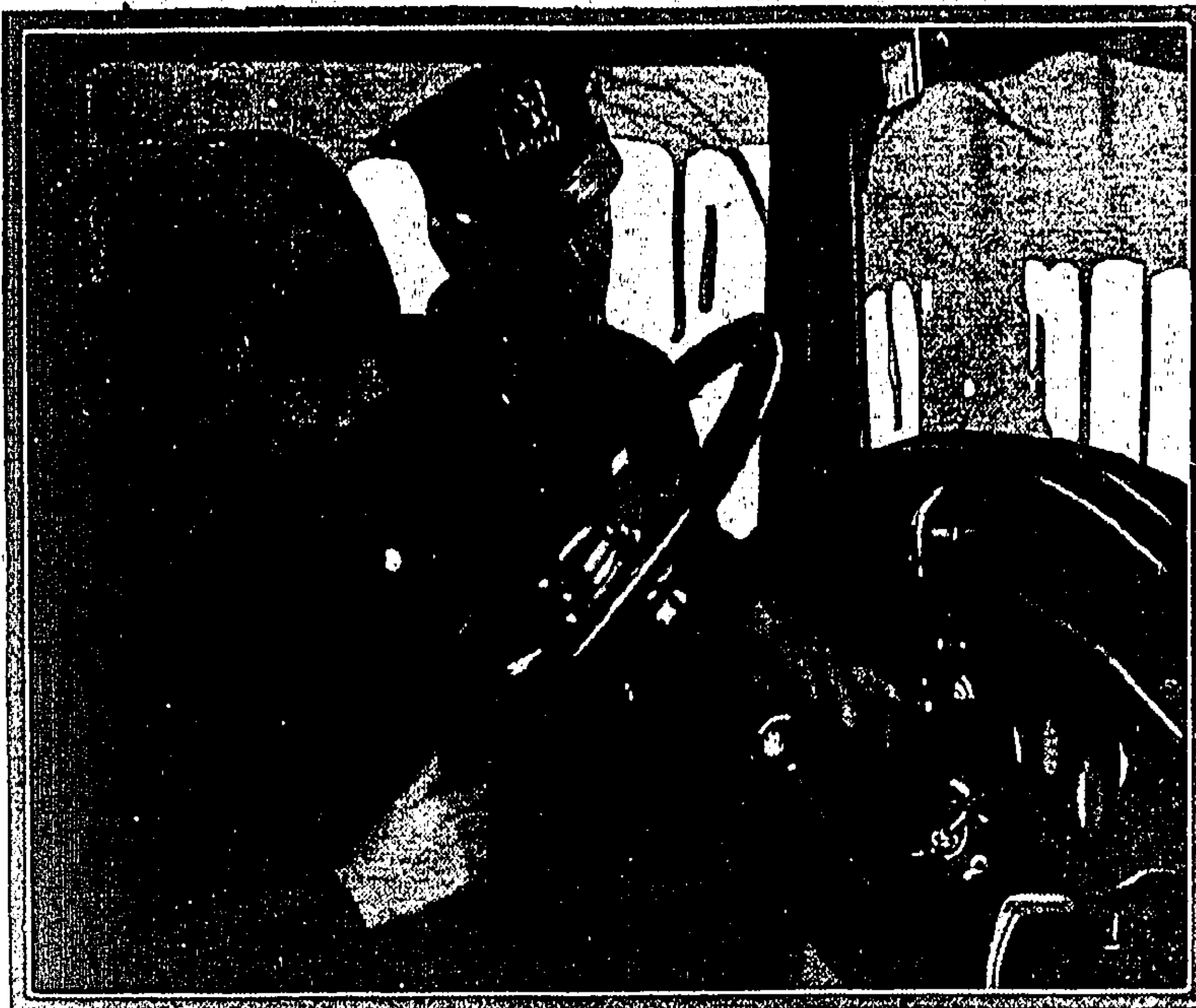
£75,000,000 Loss.

Mr. Leslie Urquhart, chairman of the Russo-Aniaic Consolidated, Ltd., who was intimately connected with British interests in Russia when the fields were confiscated and the staffs on the spot flung into prison, estimates that British capital directly and indirectly invested in Russian oilfields amounted to £75,000,000.

Before *The Daily Mail* started its plan for letting motorists know where they could buy motor spirit free from the Soviet taint by means of the now familiar "No Soviet Petrol Sold Here" posters, more than 1,000,000 gallons of Soviet petrol were being sold in this country each week.

It will be seen that very important issues are at stake as a result of the decision of Baku Consolidated Oilfields.

NO WORRY ABOUT THIEVES WITH THIS CAR.



The coincidental lock on the steering post of all Studebaker cars which locks both ignition and steering wheel is an added safeguard as well as a great convenience to women drivers.

Last year, according to police figures, \$300,000,000 worth of automobiles were stolen in the United States. As a result, theft insurance rates were increased, in many instances as much as 200 per cent over the previous year's premium.

Motorists, who had heretofore considered the stolen automobile problem as more or less of a necessary evil, have now begun to ask questions. Who was to blame for the tremendous number of thefts? the police? the manufacturer? or the owner himself? Why was it that some cars were stolen in far greater numbers than others?

Analysis of the stolen car situation seems to vindicate the police department and divide the responsibility between the manufacturer and the owners. Investigation discloses that in the great majority of instances, stolen cars were not equipped with locks which adequately protected them, or else the owner did not take advantage of the protection afforded.

The problem of protecting an automobile is in many respects one in psychology. During the first few weeks or months of ownership, the purchaser will probably take every possible precaution against theft. He will conscientiously lock every protective device no matter how many there are or how complicated their manipulation. As the months wear on, however, and his car remains undisturbed, he is apt—too apt—to assume the attitude of "it's the other fellow's car that gets stolen, not mine."

Loss sustained through automobile theft is in actuality even

greater than the bare figures would seem to indicate. Most insurance companies require 60 or 90 days in which to search for the stolen car before settling insurance claims. During that time, the owner is deprived of the service of his machine. If the claim is settled, the amount received by the loser is seldom enough to replace the car.

Viewing the problem through the eyes of the manufacturer, much of the blame which insurance adjusters and police now place on the shoulders of owners must be assumed by the car builder. The manufacturer of any motor car is under a moral obligation to the prospective owner to equip his cars with locks which are not only capable of protecting the cars but which are also so simple and easy to operate that the chance of forgetting or being unable to operate them is reduced to an absolute minimum.

When insurance rates were boosted, owners of Studebaker cars were in the fortunate position of being affected less than any other group of automobile owners in America. This happy condition, however, was not merely a happenstance. Rather, it was a testimonial to the thoroughness with which Studebaker engineers had designed protection for Studebaker cars.

Located on the steering column of all Studebaker cars is a coincidental lock which provides the double safeguard of locking both the ignition and the steering wheel. And, what is more important, it locks them both at one operation. Many owners form the habit of using only this lock when

leaving their Studebakers instead of turning off the ignition separately. For short halts or coasting when the driver sits behind the wheel and does not wish to lock the steering wheel, yet desires to turn off his motor, the ignition switch may be used independently.

Another indication of the lengths to which Studebaker has gone in simplifying the process of locking the car is shown in the fact that the same key which unlocks the coincidental lock also controls the locks on the doors, the spare tyre lock, and on roadsters, coupes and victorias the lock on the rear deck compartment. Thus, one key controls the entire car, doing away with the necessity of carrying three or four different keys with the attending inconvenience and danger of mislaying some of them.

The position of the Studebaker coincidental lock, used on Studebaker cars, and also on Erskine cars, is in itself an advantage which you probably cannot fully appreciate unless you have driven a car with a transmission lock on the floor of the front compartment. With such a locking device the keyhole frequently collects grit in such quantities as to become difficult to operate. Again, because of its position on the floor, it is troublesome to operate, particularly at night. The Studebaker and Erskine lock is not only protected but is so conveniently located that it invites use. Which accounts, in a large measure, for the fact that Studebaker is regarded as a "preferred risk" by insurance companies.

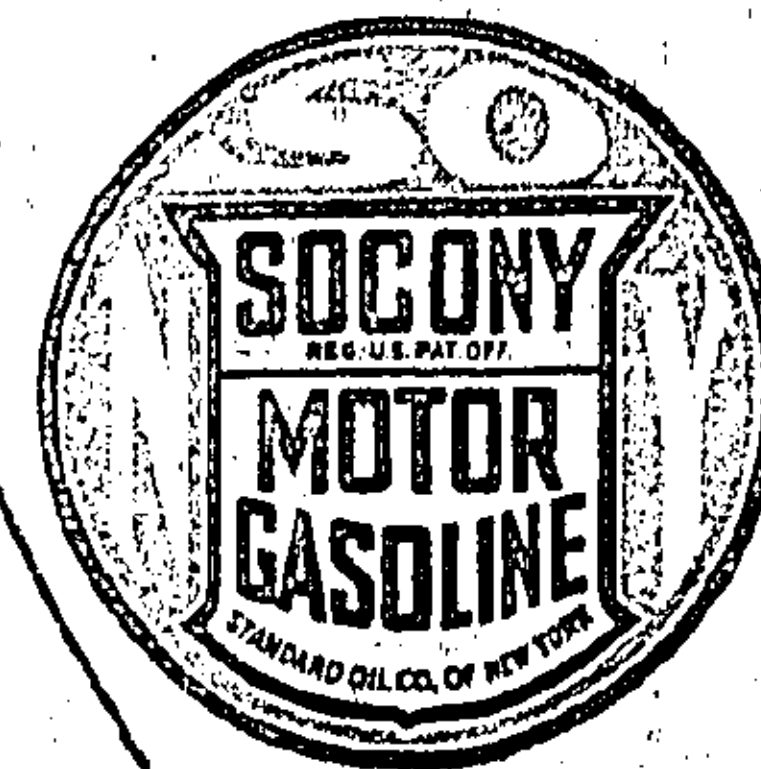
UNIQUE CONTEST.

Popular Auxiliary Installations.

A unique competition has just been held by the well-known Yachting paper, "The Yacht," for the most popular design of a cruising yacht of about 8 tons fitted with an auxiliary motor engine and not costing more than £550 complete. Many interesting designs were submitted, and among the various specifications most of the principal marine motors were represented, but a noticeable feature in this connection was that those of the Ailsa

Craig Motor Co., Ltd., of Chiswick, headed the list, having been selected for inclusion in their specifications by 50 per cent. of the competitors. In such a design as that called for by the stipulations of the competition roomy comfort coupled with ample power were important considerations. Built on the monobloc principle with overhead valves Ailsa Craig Marine Motors are compact and highly efficient power units, while owing to the standardised production methods employed their cost for a high class engine is remarkably moderate, and they therefore fulfilled all the conditions necessary for success. It was, no doubt, these important considerations which prompted so high a percentage of the designers in this competition to incorporate Ailsa Craig engines.

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BOOM IN OLD CARS.

Expected in the United States.

New York, June 26.—Junk dealers are rubbing their palms in gleeful anticipation of a booming business from the worn-out automobiles that are expected to be scrapped in great numbers henceforth.

This is the year when, it is believed, the great impetus in junking used cars will begin, for it is the fifth anniversary of the tremendous jump in the sale of new cars in 1922. Five years is what some engineers believe to be the automobile's average life. So the death knell for most of the cars bought and in use in 1922 is being tolled this year.

The automobile junk business wasn't considered much of a specialty until 1925, when the number of cars scrapped jumped 100 per cent.

Doubled in Year.

In 1924, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reports, the number of automobiles scrapped amounted to 789,769. The next year it went up to 1,503,127. Last year it is estimated to have risen to the 2,000,000 mark.

This year, the junk yards will receive more than 2,500,000 derelicts for disposal.

That's a conservative figure, for 1922 showed an increase of 60 per cent in the registration of automobiles in the United States. Given only five years for existence, the cars of 1922 should therefore increase the junking business by almost that amount.

Roads Halt Junking.

Improvement of products, however, coupled with better roads, may delay this end perhaps to 1928 or even 1929. Figures of the nu-

SUDDEN STOPS.

Causes of Engine Failure.

The most elusive trouble-maker for the innocent motorist is that confined in the electrical apparatus.

The car suddenly refuses to budge. The engine won't turn over. There isn't a puff of a cylinder.

Most likely the cause lies in the electrical system. But where to locate the trouble is the problem. Perhaps it's only in the switch. Perhaps it's only a faulty distributor. Sometimes the fault is more mysterious and unyielding to the efforts of the amateur electrician at the wheel.

D. P. Cartwright, electrical engineer, pointed out five classes of electrical road failures, when he spoke recently at the annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers. They are:

1. Failure from reasonable wear.
2. Failure due to maintenance neglect.
3. Failure to install first-class apparatus.
4. Faulty design, material and workmanship.
5. Failures due to climatic conditions.

tomobile Chamber of Commerce show the useful life of the automobile to be increasing gradually until now it is as long as eight years for the better cars.

But that doesn't discourage the junk dealers. Auto manufacturers and dealers are encouraging them, in fact, by selling a great many used cars as junk, in order to make room for the sale of new cars.

Electrical apparatus wears mechanically and electrically. Cartwright points out. The bearings, brushes and commutators wear down with use. Corrosion, moisture and oil reduce resistance of the dielectric or insulator around the wires, and short circuits result.

The heat of the engine causes expansion of the wires, and contraction results when the engine cools. Armature windings are especially subject to these changes.

These forms of wear can't be detected by ordinary search. They require application of special apparatus. A responsible garage electrician must be consulted.

Maintenance neglect may be due to lack of lubrication in the generator or ignition unit.

The battery, however, is most often neglected. Let the owner keep this part clean and watered and he will find little trouble due to maintenance, at least on his part.

The faults of the manufacturer in installing units of insufficient capacity are not in the owner's category. That bespeaks the car and its reputation.

Climatic conditions can't be foreseen. These, however, cause more trouble with the battery than with other parts of the electrical system, and therefore can be more easily corrected.

Battery trouble has been taken up before, in this series, and need not be recalled.

There's only one injunction: See that the battery is well charged, but never overcharged, that it is clean and filled with pure water regularly, and there will be practically no trouble from this source.

38, WONG NEI CHUNG ROAD, HAPPY VALLEY.

BRITISH TRIUMPH.

Recent Motor Cycle Trials.

The results of the Auto-Cycle Union's six days' Standard Stock Machine Trial very ably demonstrate the high stage of reliability and efficiency that has been reached by British Motor Cycles.

Sixty-two brand new machines officially selected from manufacturers' or dealers' stocks by the A. C. U. subjected to a week's trial under most arduous conditions over a course of 750 miles, was the test to which they were put. Fifty-two of the machines gained gold medals and of this number, thirty-six came through with absolutely clean sheets.

The Triumph Company's Team, consisting of Miss Edyth Foley and Messrs. F. G. Edmond and

Willmot Evans, won a Manufacturer's Team Prize and Gold Medals, finishing the course without the loss of a single point.

The 750 mile course was more severe than that of previous years. With Buxton as the centre, the routes traversed were, for the most part, through moorland tracks of the Peak district of Derbyshire, and this, combined with the inclusion of well over 100 hills, having gradients steeper than 1 in 7, provided a very searching test for both riders and their machines.

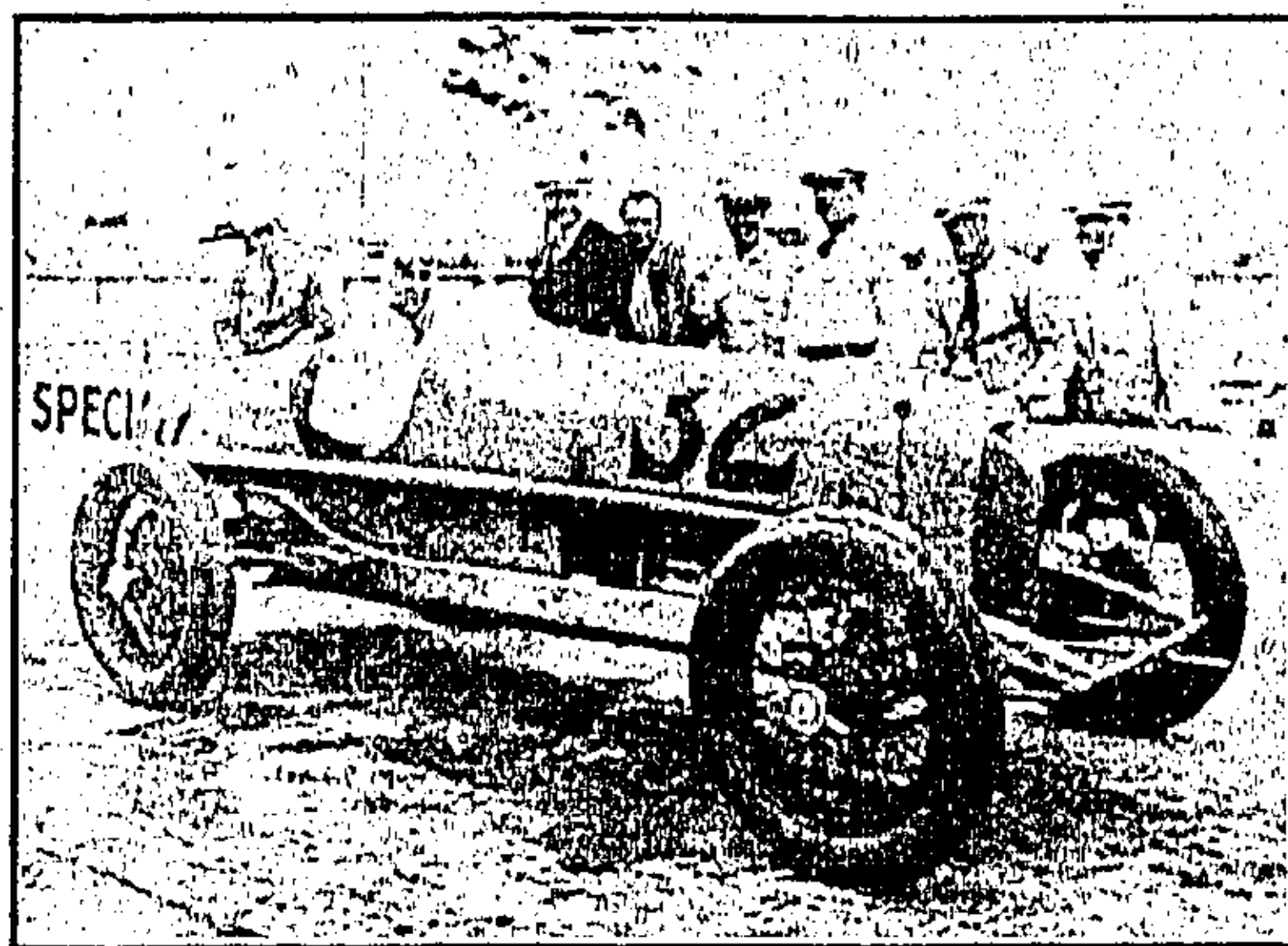
It is interesting to note that each of the three members of the successful Triumph Team piloted one of the new Triumph Model N de Luxe, which is a splendid mount for Colonial conditions, having an engine with a capacity of 494 c.c., mechanical lubrication with sight feed, the new pattern, Triumph front forks and internal expanding brakes on both front and rear wheels.

INDIANAPOLIS RACES.

STUDENT BECOMES FAMOUS.

AVERAGE SPEED 97.54 M.P.H.

[Special Report.]



George Souders, a shy, unassuming man from Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A., became somebody in the business of automobile racing at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway on May 30, 1927. Souders, a former student at Purdue University, driving a Duesenberg special in his first major event, won the fifteenth annual, 500-mile grind before a record breaking crowd of 145,000 spectators.

This twenty-seven-year-old Collegian, driving the entire distance without relief, and making only two quick stops, piloted his tiny racer 200 perilous trips around the bumpy two-and-a-half-mile track in five hours, seven minutes and thirty-three seconds for an average speed of 97.54 miles an hour. By his victory, Souders enriched himself to the extent of about \$30,000 in cash, which he can use to advantage because he intends to resume his studies in mechanical engineering at Purdue University. Souders is a product of the dirt tracks and this was his first attempt on the well travelled bricks of the famous old speedway.

The race was replete with thrills, spills and death defying speed. There were three serious accidents and the display of gameness stirred the emotions of thousands. Norman Batten of Brooklyn, N.Y., won the admiration of the spectators by his courage in driving his car engulfed in flames, refusing to desert it. The car, speeding at nearly 100 miles an hour, caught fire.

Stiers With Feet. Batten, standing erect in the driver's seat steered the car with first one hand and then the other until they were so badly blistered and burned that he finished steering it with his left foot. He refused to jump out of the car, providing a drama that has had no equal in automobile racing. If he had jumped, he might have been dashed to death by the cars speeding in front of him, leaving his driverless machine to smash into the grandstand and perhaps kill or injure spectators. He was rewarded for his bravery by the presentation of a gold stop watch.

Two Others Seriously Hurt. Jules Ellingboe of Memphis, Tennessee was the most seriously injured of the three of the race. He suffered a smashed chest, and other internal injuries when his car crashed into the wall on a turn.

H. Kohlert of St. Charles, Illinois, driving as relief for Fred

Leckleider of Elgin, Illinois was another victim of a smashup. His car skidded and turned over with Kohlert beneath it. He was picked up for dead and rushed to the hospital where an emergency operation was performed to save his life.

Fate Cheats Strapp.

By a strange twist of fate, Earl Devore of Los Angeles, California, driving a Miller Special, an old timer in major league racing, grabbed second place and its prize of \$10,000, due to the misfortune of Babe Strapp, who, when having second place within his grasp, was forced out of the race with only two laps to go because his motor began to spatter trouble.

Third place went to Tony Gullotta of Kansas City, Missouri, who graduated into the racing business by acting as a riding mechanic to famous drivers.

Wilbur Shaw of Indianapolis, Indiana finished fourth and Dave Evans, another veteran finished fifth. There were twelve of the original thirty-three starters in the race to finish.

Lockhart Takes Quick Lead. Frank Lockhart, winner of the 1926 event, shot into the lead on the very first lap and retained it except for a few minutes when he stopped at the pits. After leading for 297 miles his car threw a rear right wheel and he was forced out of the race to the disappointment of the great throng. Lockhart profited to the extent of \$10,900 in winning lap prizes.

All of the veterans—Harry Hartz, Leon Duray, Benny Hill, Peter De Paolo—and others were forced out before 100 miles had been covered because their cars cracked under the strain or were smashed up.

All cars to finish the race were equipped with Firestone full-size Gum-Dipped Balloon Tyres.

The first ten drivers to finish with the make of car they drove are as follows:

1. George Souders—Duesenberg.

2. Earl Devore—Miller Special.

3. Anthony Gullotta—Miller Special.

4. Wilbur Shaw—Jynx Special.

5. Dave Evans—Duesenberg.

6. Peter De Paolo—Cooper Special.

7. Eddie Hearne—Miller Special.

8. Ralph Hepburn—Detroit.

9. Cliff Bergere—Miller Special.

10. Frank Elliott—Junior Eight.

WHITE LINE TRAFFIC.

Sensible Method of Division at Bends.

[By Capt. E. de Normanville in the Daily Chronicle.]

Coming back to town recently from the East Coast, I passed through Colchester, and congratulate its officials as the first town in which I have seen the white line scientifically arranged.

In nearly every case where a white dividing line is put down for traffic safety on a sharp corner or bend the roadway is just divided into two halves.

This is so palpably stupid and non-helpful in many cases that one is astounded to see the practice still almost universal.

In most cases the road should not be divided into mathematical halves. Generally speaking, the inside curve should be allowed less width than the outside curve. This leaves the inside traffic with all the room it needs—it would go there in any case if properly driven—and makes the outside traffic driving as easy as the circumstances permit.

On a normally sharp bend the inside traffic should have about 40 per cent. of the available road width, and the outside traffic about 60 per cent. Colchester is the first town where I have noticed this correct application of "uncommon sense."

Faulty Delineation.

Incidentally, when the white line is a halfway division, it makes the driver on the outside curve steer a course which is more difficult than oncoming traffic would dictate if there were no line.

It is probable that the bulk of non-observance of white-line driving is due to this cause—the faulty delineation of areas.

ANOTHER RECORD.

A.A. Membership Figures.

At the monthly Executive Committee of the Automobile Association held on Tuesday, April 26, 11,120 new A.A. members were elected.

This number constitutes a record in the history of the Association, the total membership of which is now well over 325,000.

The foregoing figures indicate a boom in British motoring during the coming season.

Telegrams from the Roadside.

The Automobile Association announces that every A.A. Roadside Box is equipped with telephones, available to members wishing to send telegrams during their journeys.

It is merely necessary for members to call the local Telephone Exchange, telephone the message, ascertain the cost of transmitting the telegram, and to leave the amount charged in the box provided for the purpose.

This innovation is a development of the Association's Roadside Telephone Service, which was instituted in 1912.

The Boxes are distributed along all the main roads, and at many important crossroads. Every box contains a telephone which can be freely used by members for local calls at any time of the day or night, special keys being issued for opening the boxes. Trunk fees are payable on similar lines to telegrams.

FIAT TRIBUTE.

"The Biggest Thing in Small Cars."

Mr. H. Massac Buist, the famous English motoring critic, wrote in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* a very clever article on the 509 Fiat car.

The title "The biggest thing in small cars" represents the summary of his conclusions after a long trial run of more than 1,000 miles made with a standard 509 Fiat car.

"It is the only four-cylinder engine car of any size—wrote Mr. Buist—I have driven over any appreciable distance during the last twelve months with which I have not felt, at one moment or another, that I should prefer a six or an eight cylinder power unit, which itself conveys an idea of the balance and acceleration achieved. I know no standardised four cylinder engine which will 'open out' like this one; it has the instantaneous quality characteristic of the best racing and aviation practice, and of the employment of many cylinders; it has also the smoothness and refinement of the highest grade motor carriage."

"The engine ignores hills, as the brakes do descents, so easy is it to maintain speed with absolute safety and with no hint of forcing."

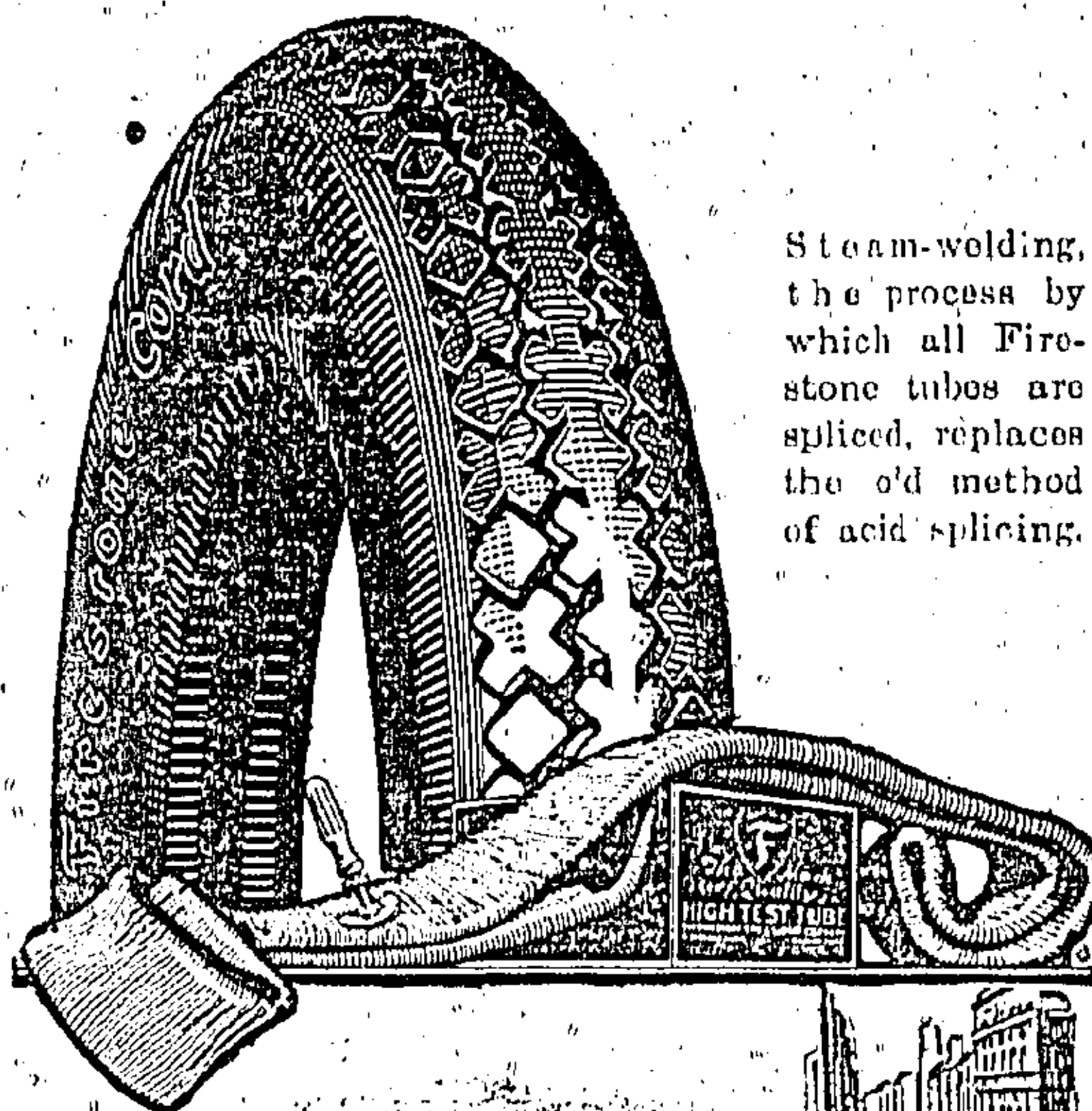
"This car is not sold on eye-wash, as by tricking it out with a hundred and one gadgets in accordance with the current vogue; instead every detail is unobtrusive, simple and necessary. In the showroom it will make no special impression on you, for you shall think: 'How small the body is! But get into any one of the seats, and you shall be surprised at the length of the leg-room, at the width of the accommodation, and so forth. The explanation is that the firm's engineers possess unrivalled experience concerning how to make the best use of every ounce of metal and of every cubic inch of space in connexion with engine, chassis and bodywork, because of their racing experiences."

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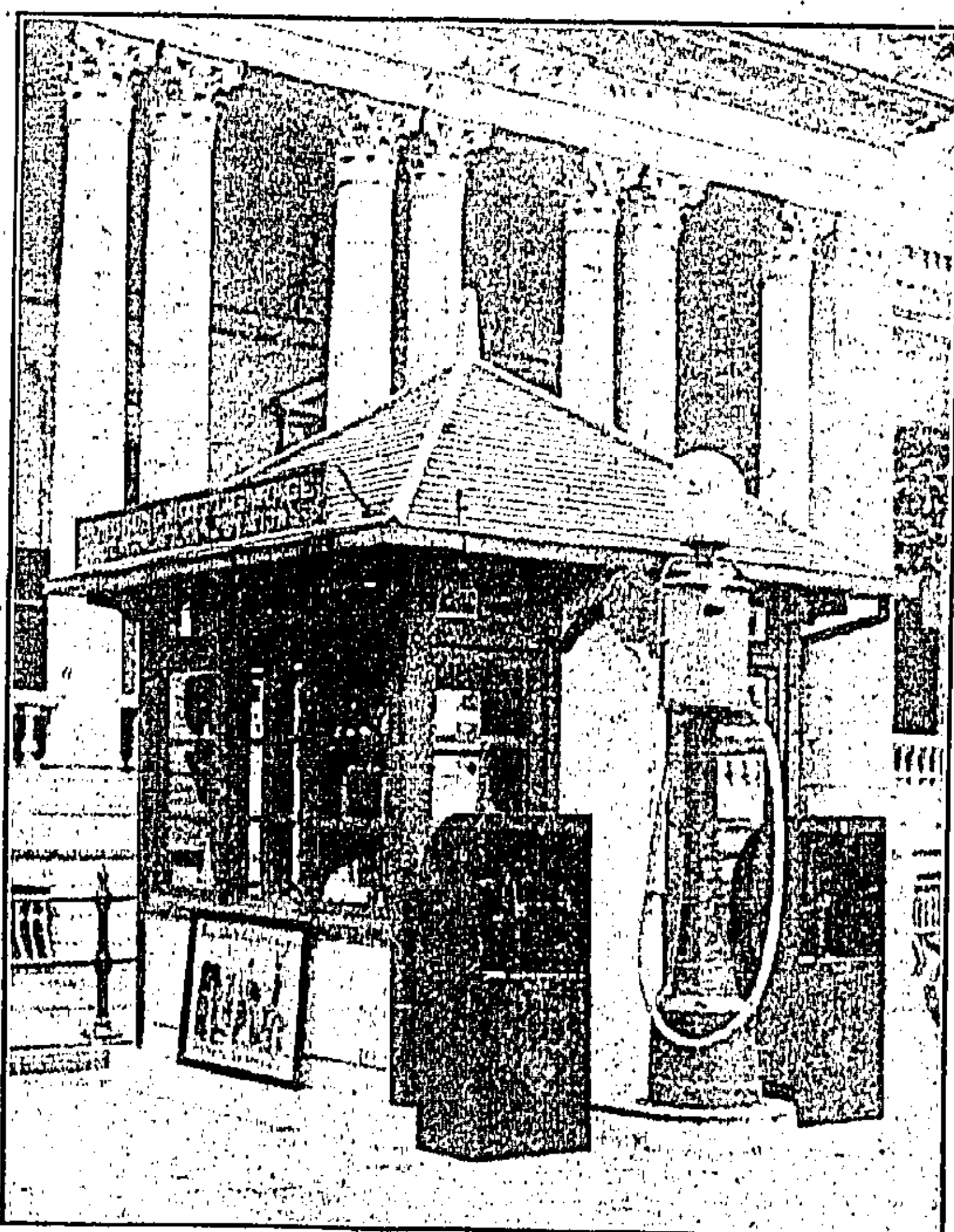


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PARIS TRAFFIC LESSON.

Slower and Less Noisy Progress.

M. Doumergue, the French President, had time during his recent busy stay in London to study traffic regulations.

The traffic problem is becoming ever more serious in Paris, and M. Chiappe, the Police Prefect, is searching for a solution of the difficulties it involves.

He asked the President for his impressions of the traffic in London streets, and M. Doumergue replied that three things struck him. They were the:—

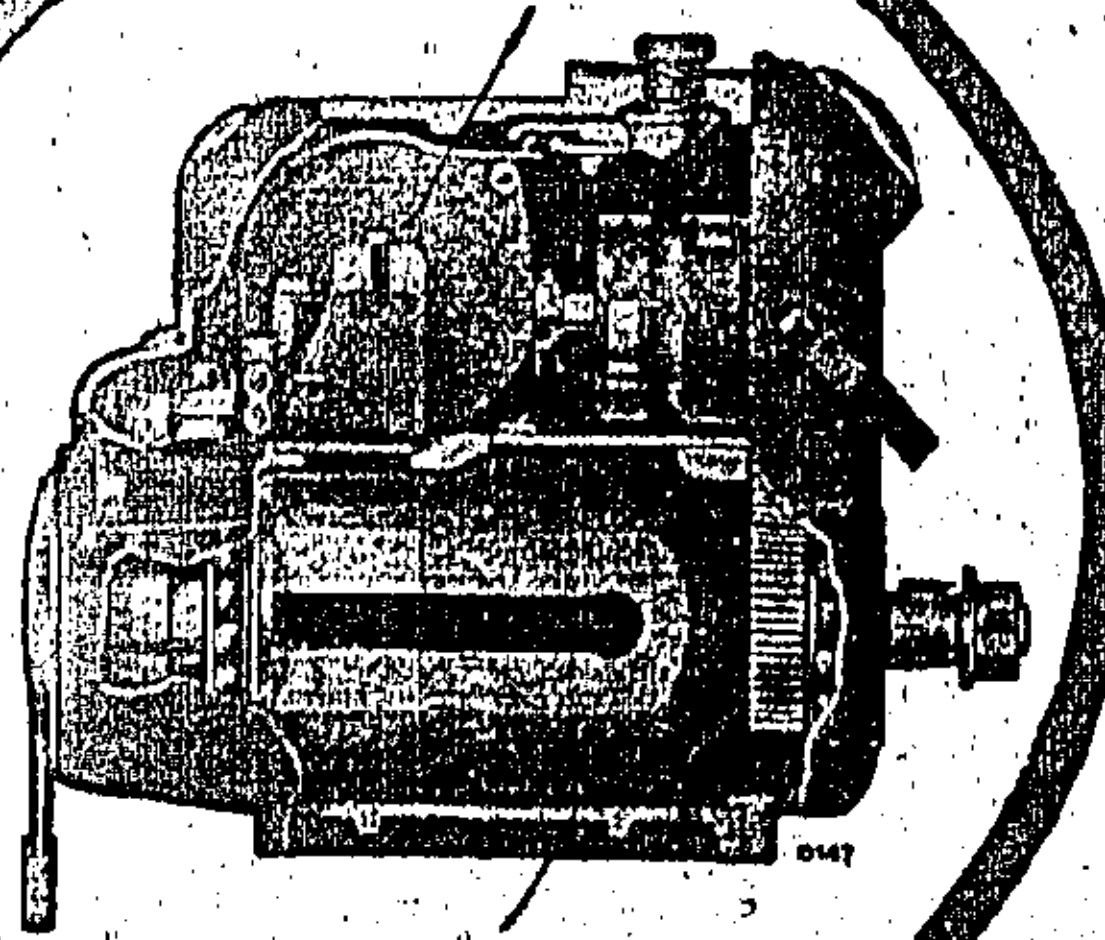
Slower pace of motor vehicles.
Use of directions painted on streets.

Restricted use of horns by the drivers of motor vehicles.

When M. Chiappe turned to Mr. W. P. Eno, an American traffic expert, he was interested to find that it was these three things which in Mr. Eno's view were necessary in Paris.—Ex.

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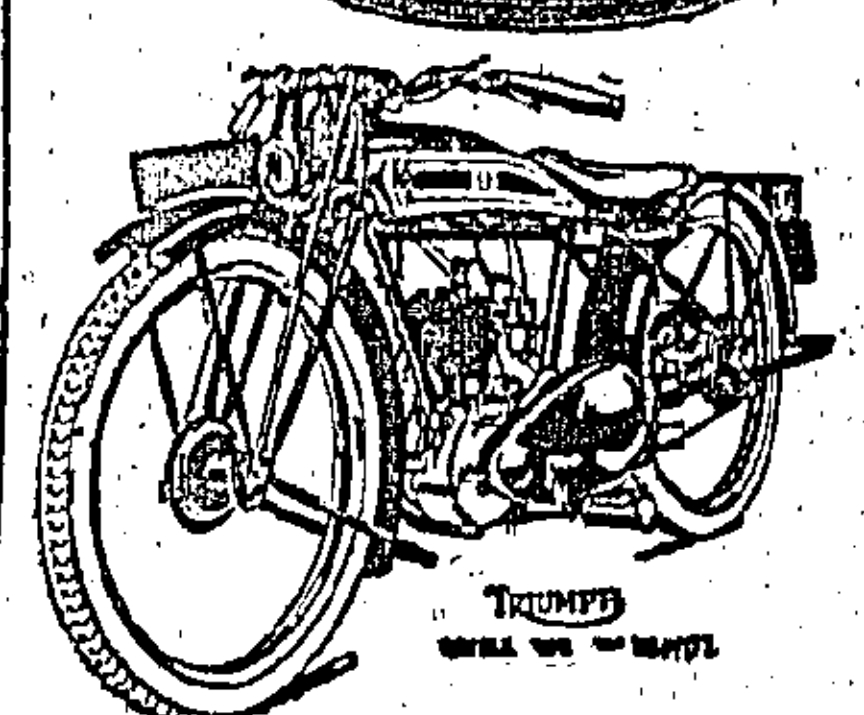
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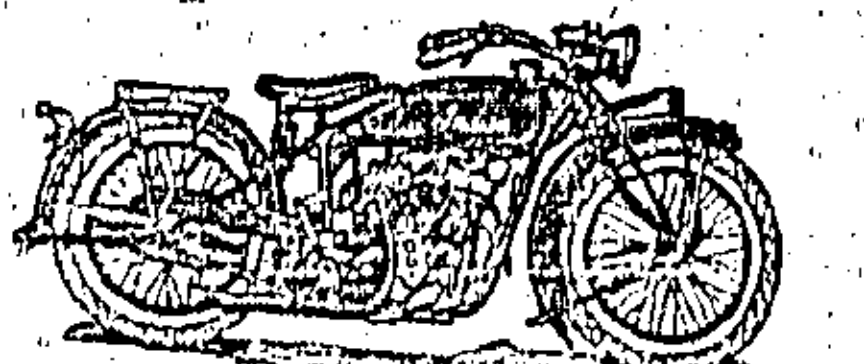
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TUBE HAS OWN COPS.

A special police force of 300 men is being trained to conduct traffic in the new vehicular tunnels under the Hudson river, in New York. The tubes are expected to be opened for traffic about the first of September.

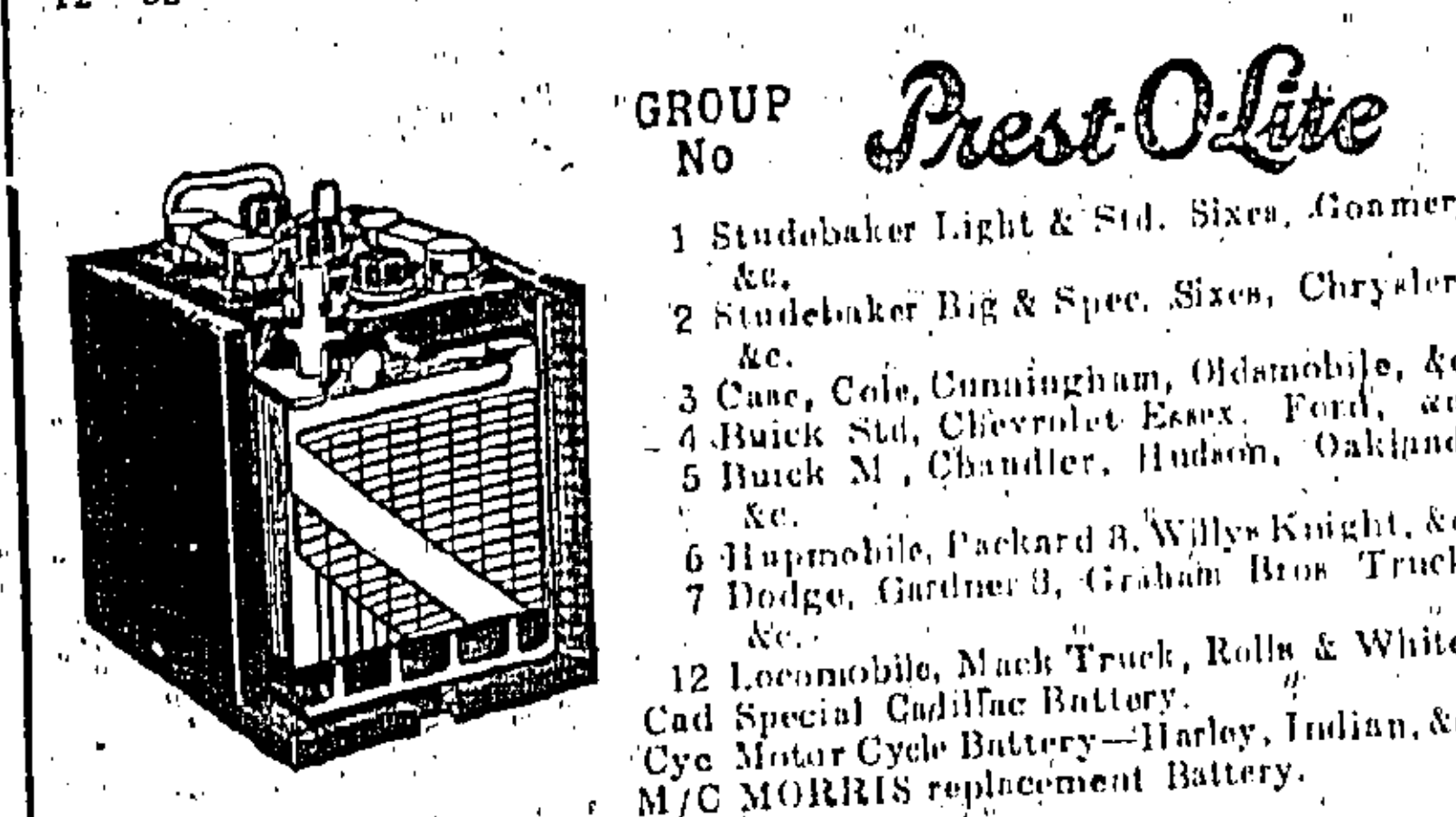
NEW STEAM CAR.

A new type of steam car is being produced for experimentation in Detroit, with the purpose of introducing it soon to motorists. Several stockholders of a former steam car are said to be interested in this one.

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6	35	A-611 SH	RUBBER	94X78X 94	\$40		5
6	50	A-615 JF	DO	103X78X 94	\$60		3
6	100	A-613 SH	DO	103X78X 94	\$70		3
6	112	A-615 SH	WOOD	103X78X 94	\$70	CAC	6
6	135	A-615 SH	RUBBER	103X78X 94	\$80		7
6	150	A-617 SH	DO	103X78X 94	\$85		7
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HINTS FOR THE MOTORIST

by ALBERT L. CLOUGH

THE INOPERATIVE SPEEDOMETER.

A car can, of course, be run with its speedometer out of commission and a considerable fraction of the cars on the road are being so operated, but it is foolish to get along without the services of this useful instrument, especially considering the slight effort and expense required to keep it working. More than nine times out of ten, the only thing wrong is that its driving-chain is broken, most commonly because it has not been kept lubricated. A few minutes stop at the speedometer service station usually suffices to make the necessary repairs and the cost is trifling. A properly working speedometer is of value not so much to tell how fast a car is being driven or to indicate the distances between towns and cities as it is to record the distances which its car has been used, form a basis for taking care of it and checking up its performance. The mileage recording part of the speedometer is a "service meter," indicating in units of hundreds or thousands of miles, how much transportation the car has delivered to its owner and it is now universally recognized that for each unit of transportation produced by a car there is required a definite amount of care and maintenance, in the form of lubrication particularly. Therefore elapsed mileage readings form the only available indication as to when oiling and other attentions should be performed in order to keep a car in fit condition and unless they are available, car maintenance becomes a matter of pure guesswork, with a very strong presumption that neglect and rapid deterioration of the car will be the result. Engine oil should be changed after a certain prescribed mileage has been run or damage will result, but this cannot be accomplished accurately unless the speedometer is working. It is the same with all other maintenance operations, the performance of which is based on service rendered by a car. Another use of mileage indications is in determining whether tyres, gasoline and oil are affording the degree of service which may reasonably be expected from them.

Squeaky Clutch Collar.

Question.—The clutch of my sedan always squeaks, when I press the pedal down, whether the gears are engaged or not. What causes this?

Answer.—If there is only a single squeak just as you move the pedal, it means that the pedal link-rod is oiled, but if there is a continuous squeak, while the pedal is down and the engine running, this comes from lack of lubrication of the throw-out or release collar. On this car there is an oil reservoir with an oil hole in its cover, located on top of the clutch-spring housing, at the rear of the clutch, which should be kept full of oil and which should receive replenishment about every 250 miles.

Repairing Radiator Leaks.

Answer.—No, we do not know of any manner in which leaks in a radiator can be permanently repaired except to have a soldering job done. Generally speaking, the use of compounds introduced into the water, which solidify in and stop leaks is inadvisable because of the tendency of the solid matter in such compounds to clog radiator passages and to adhere to their inside surfaces, thus reducing the cooling effect of the radiator.

Oil-mixture Lubrication.

Question.—In regard to the practice of mixing oil with the gasoline, when "running in" a new engine, it seems to me that the gasoline would "kill" the oil and render it useless! How about this?

Answer.—It is true that the gasoline dissolves the oil, but it does not alter its lubricating properties. As the mixture of oil and gasoline passes the carburetor the gasoline is distilled off from the oil, the gasoline vaporizes and mixes with air to form the fuel mixture, while the oil in the form of a very fine mist, is carried into the cylinders with the combustible charge. Some of this oil mist settles upon the cylinder walls and forms a lubricating film upon them. Innumerable two-cycle engines have no other lubrication than that furnished by the oil mist carried in with the fuel and the fact that they are well oiled is ample proof of the effectiveness of the method.

ELECTRIC BRAKES.

New System Suggested.

Beloit, Wis., June 17.—The near future may see the adoption of an electric brake system on passenger cars that will require the least energy on the part of the driver to stop the heaviest type of machine within a short distance.

Already this type of brake is being manufactured for use on heavy trucks and trailers, and is being found more practicable than the mechanical type. It is the product of a Beloit firm that has been building truck trailers for some time.

According to L. P. Warner, an official of this firm, the apparatus requires less electricity to operate all four brakes on a heavy passenger car than is needed to run one headlight or to blow the horn once.

"This is because the electrical energy is used merely to initiate the braking force," Warner explains. "The braking force is actually applied by the forward movement of the vehicle. In other words, it is a self-energizing brake and the electricity is merely used to apply the mechanical brake which does the work."

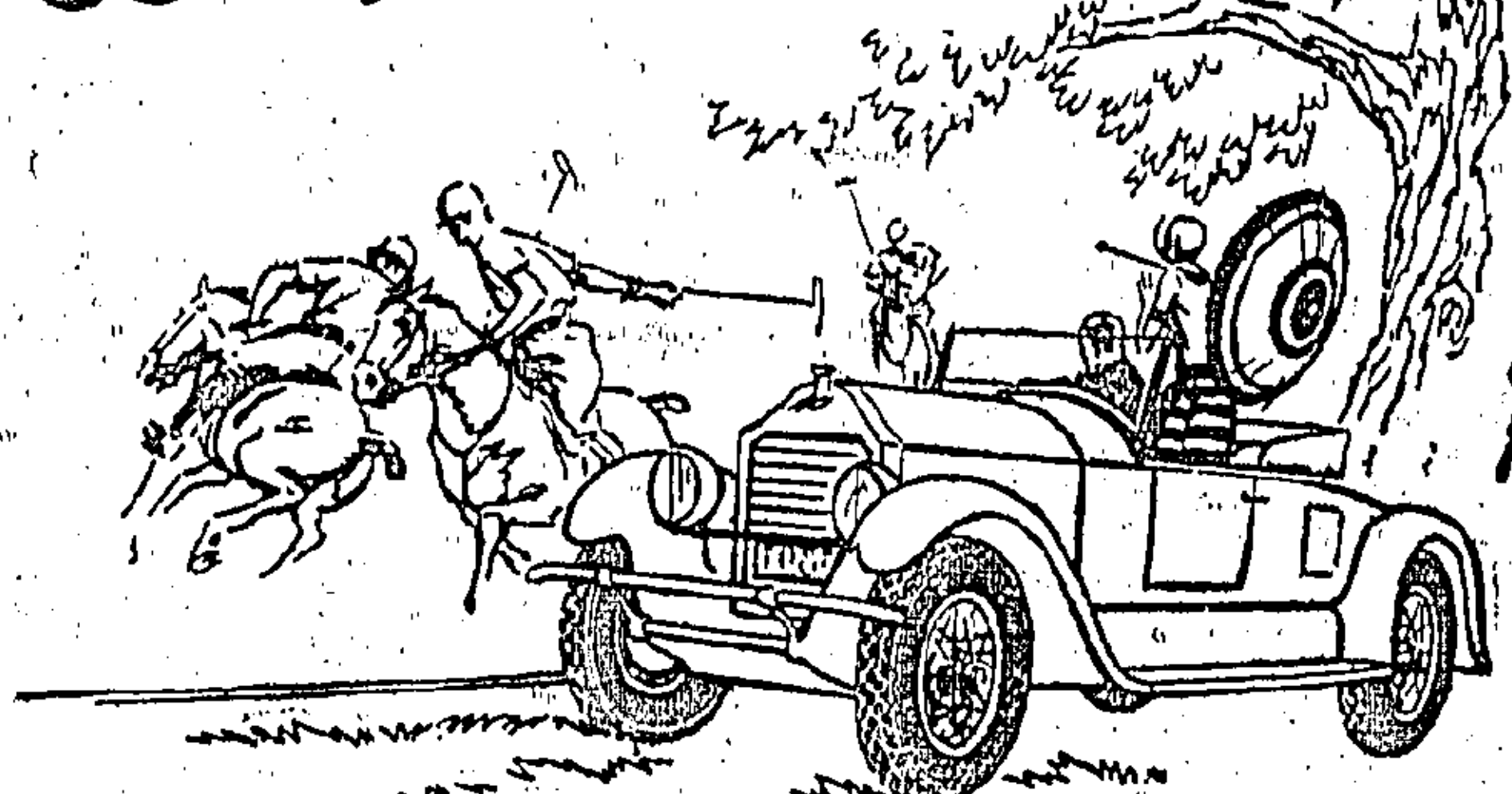
"Other electrical brakes have been used before, but they used the entire amount of current and were not practical for commercial use."

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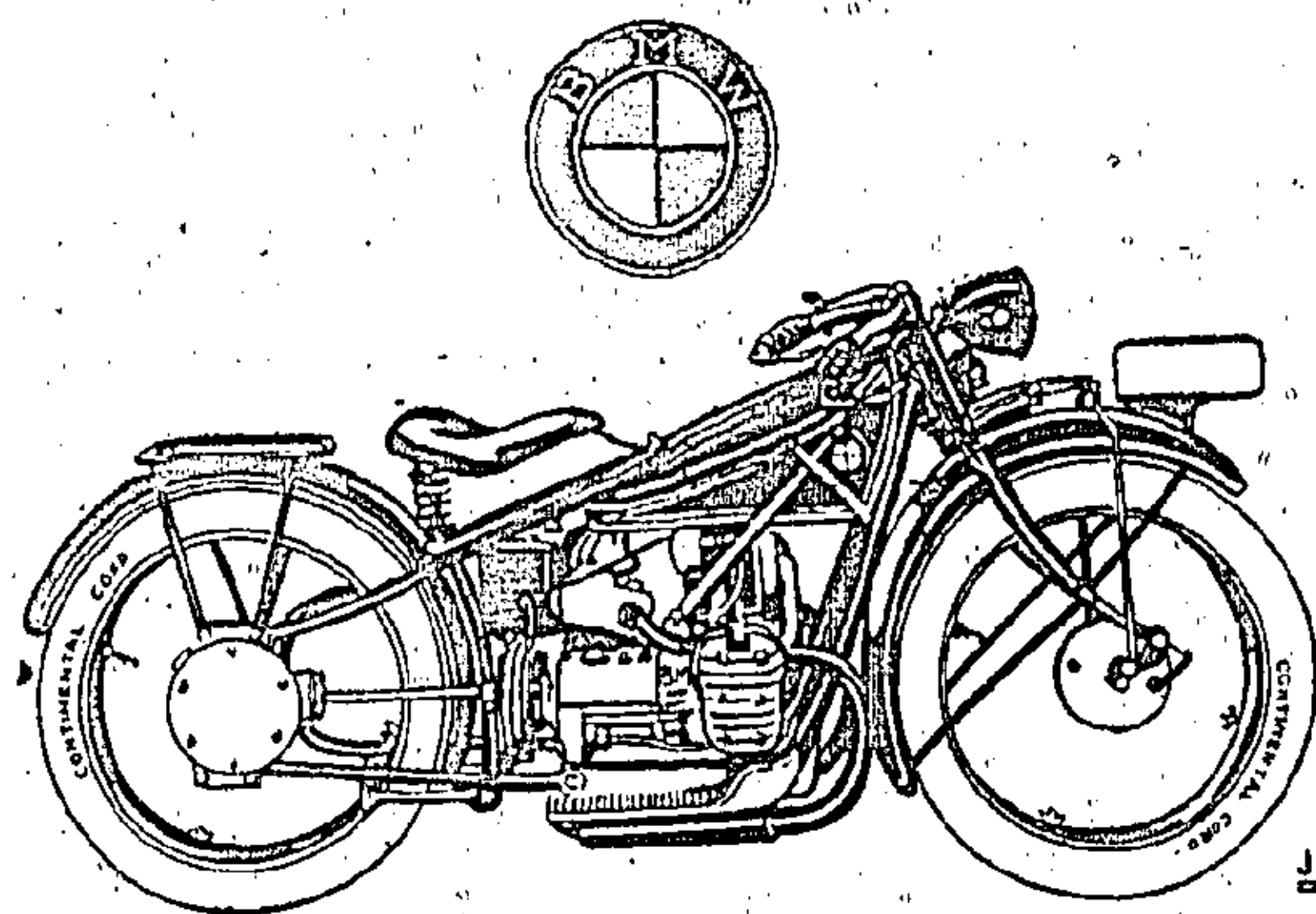
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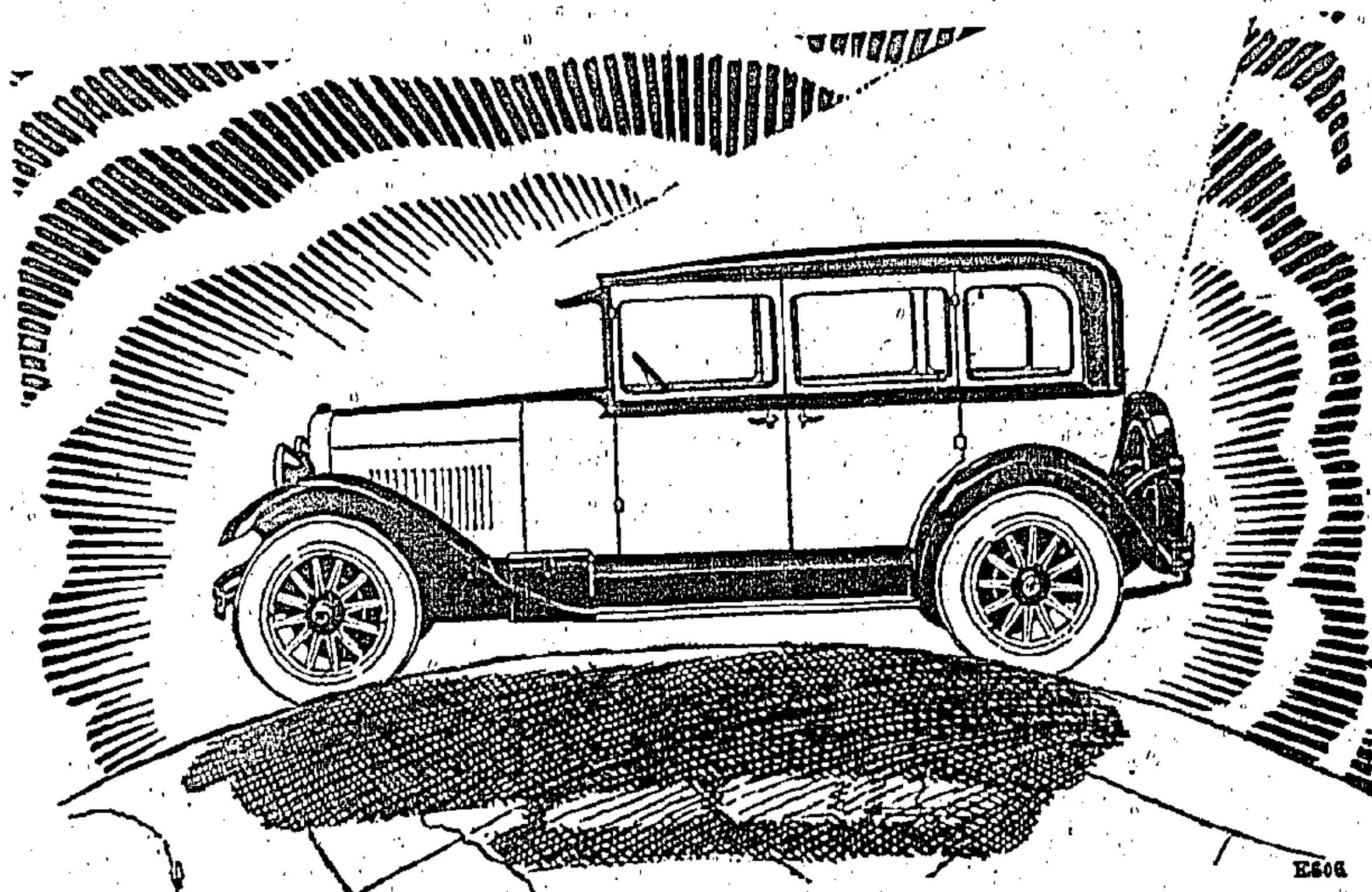
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VISITING A JURA VILLAGE.

MOUTHIER AND ITS CHERRY TREES.

STILL IS "UNDISCOVERED."

It is always pleasant to be a pioneer, if only in a small way, and to stay in a French village in which, apparently, no Englishman has ever stayed before is to feel an ever-so-distant kinship with Raleigh and Drake and Christopher Columbus. Certainly, the American Indian can hardly have looked with greater curiosity upon his European discoverer than did the inhabitants of the village of Mouthier, in the Department of the Doubs, upon their first English visitors, says a *Times* contributor. Even the octogenarian crone, who sits most of the day on her doorstep muttering imprecations on all passers-by, was too much dazzled at our novelty to bestow even a mild curse upon us.

It cannot be long before the English visitor discovers Mouthier, and loses his novelty there (and then what will the old lady say to us as we pass?), for, the village is not inaccessible, the railway being only three kilometres distant at Lods, or twenty at Pontarlier. Mouthier, moreover, when one does reach it, is a wonderfully lovely spot, and is endowed with an admirable pension—the ancient manor house of the place—at which it is possible to stay cheaply and comfortably.

The village lies on the side of the valley of the river Loue, just below the point at which the valley changes its character and becomes a gorge. Below Mouthier the valley is wide, with pastures and vineyards, and cherry orchards, and on each side, above the cultivated lands, a sheer cliff of limestone. At Mouthier the valley narrows, and less than a kilometre above the village the valley becomes a gorge, with shrubs clinging to its walls, which run for four kilometres up to the point where, already a full-sized river, the Loue plunges roaring out of a cavern in the face of the rock. This, indeed, seems to be a habit among rivers in the Jura Mountains, and another river, the Pontet, also leaps out of a cave near Mouthier, and after a brief but turbulent career of a couple of hundred yards or so, joins the Loue.

Where Two Worlds Meet.

Mouthier lies about 450 metres above sea level and is the highest village in this district at which the vine is cultivated. Behind and in front the cliffs rise to over 300 metres, and it is hard not to imagine—as one sees the cultivation giving way to rock and thicket all round—that one is at the end of all civilisation, with nothing but mountain wilderness beyond. But climb one of these rocks, Haute-pierre, for example, which rises to 880 metres above the sea, and you will see that another world lies over the top of the cliffs, an undulating world of pasture and grain-crops. Mouthier is not the end of the world—it is where two worlds meet.

The greatest glory of Mouthier is its cherry orchards. The two main products of the village are wine and kirch, and for the production of the latter some nine hundred acres or so are planted with cherry trees. In late April, or the first days of May, the sight of these trees, against the vivid green of the grass and the grey of the rocks, and with the river rushing down the middle of the valley, is one of indescribable beauty.

Even when the cherry bloom is over the place is very lovely, and the village itself is not without interest. The arches of the early sixteenth-century church are remarkably graceful and well-proportioned; and in the courtyard of one of the houses of the main street there is a statue of the Virgin with the body of Christ upon her knees, which is a moving piece of work. On the picture postcards (which even Mouthier boasts) this statue is reputed to be of the ninth century—but one need not, perhaps, take this chronological attribution too seriously.

"Nothing to Do."

It is not, however, the "sights" of Mouthier that give it its beauty; it is rather the general aspect of the village, lying on the crest of a fold in the valley's side, and in the colours and lines of the old farms which compose it. For most of the houses are farms, and each one is built with accommodation for both man and beast within its four walls. So that when the village herd of cattle is driven down the street, on its way back from the pastures of an evening, it gradually diminishes its progress as each cow is diverted in turn into its own front door—sometimes the same front door that its master and mistress use. In Mouthier, however, though man and beast may use the same house, and go in by the same door, they do not (as is alleged to be the case in our sister island) share the same apartment within the house.

Trout-fishing is to be had in the Loue, but otherwise there is, of course, "nothing to do" at Mouthier. But to those who enjoy idling in

£1,940 LOST IN ONE NIGHT.

EARL CADOGAN'S HEAVY GAMBLING.

700 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Earl Cadogan appeared in the London Bankruptcy Court in midweek for public examination before Mr. Registrar Warrington. In his statement of affairs the Earl returned £43,468 liabilities and no assets.

Examined by the Official Receiver, the Earl said that he had failed on two previous occasions, both as Viscount Chelsea. The first bankruptcy was in May 1910, but in the following July the adjudication was annulled as his father had paid all the debts in full.

The second bankruptcy, which was due to betting and gambling losses and to extravagance, occurred in November, 1911. His liabilities then amounted to £53,914 and his assets were valued at £2,375. He had not applied for his discharge, but the trustees of the Cadogan Settled Estates had since remitted to him voluntary payments amounting to £12,500, which, together with the realisations in respect of his assets, had enabled the trustee in the bankruptcy to pay dividends equal to 7s. 6d. in the £ on admitted claims totalling £35,575.

The Earl attributed his present bankruptcy to losses by gambling at cards and by betting on horse races, to extravagance during the past 12 months, and to heavy interest on borrowed money. He also stated that the trustees of the Cadogan Settled Estates had been in the habit of paying his debts. After the bankruptcy petition was served the trustees communicated with him to the effect that they refused to pay the debt in question.

The Official Receiver: There must have been some limit set by the trustees on your spending?—I do not think that there was a limit.

Once a month all his accounts were sent in and they were paid. He had always disclosed everything to the trustees, although he did not include the interest on borrowed money.

Chemin-de-fer.

He borrowed £1,000, which he paid to a Major Taylor in part payment of a loss of £1,940 at chemin-de-fer. He lost that amount in one night at the major's residence. He also gave the major a bill for £1,000 which was discounted with a "financier."

When the bill fell due Major Taylor came to see him, bringing with him another person, who said he came from Margate, and was, he (the earl) believed, the representative of another firm of money-lenders. This person told him that his firm would lend enough money to meet the bill.

He (the earl) then borrowed £1,000 from this firm, which he gave to the "financier" to take the bill discounted by Major Taylor. In respect of the £1,000 loan he gave a promissory note for £1,600 which was eventually paid in full out of moneys obtained from other money-lenders, who advanced £3,500 in respect of promissory notes for £3,000.

The Official Receiver: So the original loan is now beginning to mount up?—Yes.

After the loss of the £1,940 he continued to gamble—although not much—in the hope of righting himself; but he lost every time. Then he borrowed again from money-lenders, with whom he had extensive transactions.

The Official Receiver: When you first borrowed from a certain firm did you make representations to them as to blackmail?—No.

The earl also denied the suggestion that he informed them that his income was £18,000 a year. In fact, the firm's representative knew that he was an undischarged bankrupt. All the money-lenders knew it.

In the middle of June of last year he began to bet fairly heavily. His largest bet had been £100.

The Official Receiver: Did you suddenly take to this betting as a result of your losses at cards?—Yes.

I suppose on balance you lost heavily as a result?—Yes; on balance.

The amount of such loss was, he thought, about £1,000.

It was true that he once won that sum on a race, but that money was paid to another person on a bill.

In reply to the Registrar the earl asserted that in some instances money-lenders had charged him 600 per cent. to 700 per cent. interest.

The Registrar ordered the examination to be concluded.

lovely surroundings, or are sufficiently energetic to enjoy scrambles among the rocks and long walks by the river's brink, Mouthier is a spot which has much to offer.

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The Very Idea!

"But if he was on his hands and knees in the road, what makes you think he was loitering with intent to commit a felony?" inquired the sergeant.

Very New Constable—"Bedad, sor, he was groping at th' whole line, saying he was going to r-r-roll it up and take it home to make a frieze for his bathroom, sor."

He swiped a dandy pig, and ran. His legs were right in trim. He almost got away, and then the blamed pig squealed on him.

The legal opinion is expressed that not only is the State entitled to take proceedings for the recovery of every penny received by Mr. Kilpatrick, the Capetown dental mechanic, who has won more than £80,000 in the Calcutta Derby Sweepstake, but that Mr. Kilpatrick is also liable to a fine of £20, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment under the Cape Province Lotteries Act. Moreover it is held that the syndicate which purchased a share in Mr. Kilpatrick's ticket is also liable to be proceeded against for recovery of the money won.

Clerk at Willesden: Any questions to ask the policeman? Woman to the constable: Yes; how was I to know you were going to tell this tissue of lies?

Mr. Bingley, Marylebone magistrate, to a reveller: A bad start for the New Year, but perhaps you will say you were finishing up the old year.

In his address to members of the Edinburgh Rotary Club Mr. J. Graham Callender, speaking of the Roman silver plate found at Traprain Law, said that while it took the Scots 100 years to drive the Romans out of their country, it took the English 400 to drive the European invaders out of England.

Proposing a vote to thanks to the speaker, Mr. Harry Rawson, a past president of the club, who is a Yorkshireman, said he wondered how it took the English so much longer than the Scots to drive the Romans away.

From a table in a corner of the luncheon room came a voice—"There was nothing for them to get in Scotland!"

Advertising always pays.—Mr. Charles Stopp. "I am all against girls and young women going out to business."

Sir Abe Bailey. "Police should wear wrist watches."—Dr. Waldo (City of London Coroner).

The man who knows his Shakespeare will handle a man a great deal better than the man who only knows his mathematics.—The Bishop of Hereford.

He was showing his newly wed fourth wife the sights of the city, the last place visited being the churchyard where the bride paused before an imposing tombstone which had been erected by the bridegroom. Being near-sighted she asked him to read the inscription, and in solemn tones he read—"Here lies Emily, beloved wife of John Smith, and Margaret, beloved wife of John Smith, and Mary, beloved wife of John Smith." He ceased abruptly, and the bride leaning forward out of curiosity to see the last line read to her horror—"Be ye also prepared."

"It is all piffle," declared a delegate at Yarmouth when the resumed conference of the National Independent Order of Oddfellows discussed a proposal for a new form of ritual on initiation of members.

Another delegate said he had never believed in signs and passwords. Scores of men refused to join the Order because they would not undergo the process of initiation. The chief concern of young men to-day was said to be—"How much am I going to get, and how much will I have to pay."

The secretary said the ritual neither gained nor kept members. Insured persons were not initiated, but had equal rights with other members.

Young men; another official said, did not take the ritual seriously.

The proposal was referred back for further consideration.

A Paris morning paper announced that Chamberlain and Lenine had flown across the Atlantic. Who said there was any disagreement between Great Britain and the Soviets?

Mr. T. R. Ferens, of Hull, speaking at a dinner in connexion with the annual conference of the Sons of Temperance Friendly Society at Hull, gave the following, among other extracts from school children's essays on temperance, for which he gives prizes:

Many people are in jail for committing suicide while under the influence of drink.

Doctors say that fatal diseases are the worst.

A SHANGHAI RATES COMPROMISE.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MEETS CHINESE INTERESTS.

Shanghai, July 29. A meeting of representatives of the Municipal Council and delegates of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, in the Union Club yesterday, progressed towards a compromise on the subject of the rates increase.

A meeting of the Council this morning approved the *modus vivendi* arrangements, which it is expected will be satisfactory to both parties, but responsible officials state that the time is not ripe for an announcement of the terms, as it might embarrass negotiations.

Meanwhile there is no further picketing.—*Reuter*.

The Earlier Position.

While more than 80 shops in the International Settlement have been closed and picketed by the Municipal Council for defaulting on the two percent additional tax, the threat of a similar impasse in the French Concession yesterday was averted by the reaching of a compromise on the imposition of the increase, says last Sunday's *China Press*. By a proclamation issued after conferences between the Chinese ratepayers and the French Municipal Council, the taxpayers agreed to accept the usual 12 percent and the supplemental 2 percent on condition that the new rates would only be in force for six months and would be subject to revision at the end of that period.

At a Deadlock.

The controversy, in the Settlement, however, has drifted into a deadlock, the shops apparently being willing to sacrifice their trade before complying with the increased rate. The Police are active in meeting with success in some quarters, but there are still more than 30 recalcitrant ratepayers. The whole situation is expected to be aired in the British Supreme Court on Monday morning when a test case will come up for hearing.

Meanwhile the Chinese ratepayers are endeavoring to strike a compromise similar to that arrived at in the French Concession, according to the latest information available last night.

The *Sin Wan Po* reported yesterday that these shopkeepers say they are determined not to pay the increased rates and prefer to suffer any amount of loss rather than submit to the coercive measures applied by the Council.

Stores Sealed.

When the police, both Chinese and foreign, called upon the various sauce and wine shops for the collection of the new taxes, according to the *Sin Wan Po*, they told the owners that if they refused to comply with the Council's demands, they would have to seal their doors. Many shops voluntarily closed, while others were forced to do so by the police. The shop owners regard these acts as illegal and unwarranted and have appealed to the Chinese Rate Payers' Association for assistance.

In response to this request, it is understood that the Chinese Rate Payers' Association has addressed a letter to Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, asking him to lodge a strong protest with the Consular Body to stop these practices of the Council.

PRINTERS' THEFT.

THREE BALES OF PAPER.

A Chinese, employed as one of the head printers in the *Chinese Mail*, was charged before Major C. Wilson this morning with the larceny of three bales of paper from the printing office of the journal.

Mr. McCallum, in appearing for the defence, stated that the defendant had a contract with his employers for the purchase of all paper clippings which he sold to the restaurants at West Point for stationery purposes. In a moment of temptation, he utilised the legitimate printing paper as well, and when detected in the act, frankly admitted his offence. Mr. McCallum pleaded for leniency in view of the man's position.

A fine of \$50, or four weeks' imprisonment, was inflicted.

A teetotaler is strong, while the drunkard is fat and stands at street-corners all his life.

Our forefathers are not living as long as they did.

Scourfing men in the habit of drinking are liable to collide with other vessels.

It is not right that people should go to church who drink; it is for sinners.

OUR CABARET.

A BRIGHT COMPANY COMING.

New artistes, new revues, new dresses and new gags—these are some of the attractions offered by the new Our Cabaret, a company of ten London artistes who commenced a season in Kowloon at the Star Theatre next Saturday, August 6, at 9.30 p.m.

The first of the revues to be submitted is "Oocktails" and others are "Snappy," "Our Cabaret" and "Tally Ho," the names of which indicate the cheery nature of the fare provided.

Local theatre-goers who remember the bright little revues that the former company presented know in some measure the treat that is in store for them next Saturday. Three of the artistes in the old company, Miss Muriel Varna, Miss Gertrude Clegg, and Mr. Charles Chamberlain are still in the company. The seven new ones, who are well up to standard, judging from Press reports reaching Hongkong from India, are Miss Rita Vivienne, Miss Delai Vivienne, Miss Betty Webb, Miss Kitty Crawford, Mr. Fred Collier, Mr. Kenneth Rayner, and Mr. Tubby Stevens, "The Vest Pocket Comedian," who is a whole entertainment in himself.



Miss Muriel Varna, comedienne in the new Our Cabaret company.

THE GIFT TO LORD OXFORD.

HOW THE MOVEMENT ORIGINATED.

London, July 29.

In connexion with the presentation of a sum of money to Lord Oxford and Asquith, by admirers, mentioned on July 25, a formal statement on the subject has been made by Lord Reading, declaring that it should have been a purely private affair, but as various accounts have been published in the newspapers, a statement ought to be made by him, who mainly had charge of the matter.

He says that a few of Lord Oxford's friends and political admirers, irrespective of party, decided to offer the gift to indicate their appreciation of his great public services. They desired to secure a capital sum and an annuity. Lord Oxford expressed his willingness to accept this spontaneous tribute.

A limited number of persons was approached, and they responded promptly and expressed their gratification at the privilege afforded them. Others learned of the movement, and independently expressed a desire to participate.

The following have contributed: Lord Aberconway, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Cowdray, Lord Derby, Lord Devonport, Lord Incheape, the Marquis of Lincolnshire, Lord Reading, Baron Shuttleworth, Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone, the Hon. Peter C. Larkin, Mr. James de Rothschild, Mr. Bernhard Baron, Sir Abe Bailey, Sir Alfred Mond, and Sir John Simon.—*Reuter*.

The House of Commons was highly amused on June 30 by the question of Mr. Hore-Belisha (L., Devonport) to the Colonial Secretary: "Whether he is aware that a distillery has been started in the West African protectorate of Uganda to facilitate the sale of intoxicating liquor to the natives, and why, in view of the provisions of the peace Treaty this has been permitted?" Mr. Ormsby-Gore: "I am afraid the hon. member is labouring under several misapprehensions. Uganda is in East, not in West, Africa; no such distillery exists; and even if it did it would not be affected in any way by the Treaty of Versailles." (Laughter.)

DRUG TRAFFIC MONOPOLY.

OPIUM BUREAU CREATED BY NATIONALIST REGIME.

Nanking, July 23.

The Ministry of Finance of the Nationalist Government, in an official despatch dated July 23 announced that the Nationalist Government and the Central Kuomintang Headquarters have decided, after much deliberation, to effect the total prohibition of opium within the period of three years, commencing from July, 1927 to July 1930, by instituting within this period a rigid government monopoly of this nefarious drug.

Accordingly, a government mandate created the Opium Bureau, and Mr. Li Chi-hong is appointed as director of this Bureau. The Opium Bureau is attached to the Ministry of Finance so that the opium revenue can be brought directly under the Ministry's control.

Mr. Li is now carrying on an investigation into the extent of opium traffic in Shanghai, Kiangsu and Chekiang, the largest opium market of the country, which he believes is logically the first step to take in the Government's effort of effecting prohibition. Mr. Li, in fact, made a personal trip to Shanghai and with the assistance of Mr. Sung Yu-ling, head of the local constabulary, gathered much valuable information and statistics about the opium traffic in Shanghai. He is now conferring with Minister Koo Ying-fan and a definite plan to administer the opium monopoly in Shanghai and Chekiang will soon be announced.

Tender is Accepted.

It is understood that in the case of Chekiang and Kiangsu, the Government will open the trade of opium to tenders, under the provisions that, while the right to buy and sell is given to the merchants in question, the Government shall retain complete control over its regulation. The term will last for one year, and at the end of the year (1928), the Government will take over the trade and reduce its volume by one-third, and another one-third at the end of the following year (1929), and totally wipe the trade out by the July of the third year (1930).

Six or seven parties are said to have submitted tenders, and it is reported that Mr. Chen Kian representative of the King Ding Co. of Shanghai succeeded in obtaining the tender by offering the sum of \$15,400,000 for Kiangsu and Chekiang for the period of one year.

HOT WEATHER IN SHANGHAI.

OVER 99 DEGREES.

The little rainstorm which dropped a half-inch of water upon sweltering Shanghai on Saturday night while it did not break the sixteen day hot spell of above the ninety mark, did at least lower the minimum temperature five degrees so that many thousands got a better night's rest than for many nights before, says the *China Press*.

Saturday's maximum was 94.6, a drop of 5.1 degrees from the day before. The temperatures for the last eight days are:

	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
July 16	93.0	76.4	92.4	77.5
" 17	90.7	78.5	92.3	76.3
" 18	92.5	78.3	94.3	77.2
" 19	91.4	77.5	90.0	76.4
" 20	97.6	78.8	95.4	77.4
" 21	97.7	79.4	94.6	78.7
" 22	99.7	79.7	95.2	79.2
" 23	94.6	74.8	96.1	78.8

WORLD'S CHESS CONGRESS.

BRITAIN SECURES THIRD PLACE.

London, July 29.

A formidable battle of brains has been proceeding for a fortnight at Westminster, in the International Chess Congress, to which 16 European and South American countries sent powerful teams.

It has resulted in Hungary coming first, with 40 points. The order of finishing of the countries securing the first four places is as follows:

- Hungary, 40 points.
- Denmark, 38½.
- Britain, 36½.
- Holland, 35.

Woman Champion.

A feature was a sideline women's tournament, for the new woman's championship of the world, which was won by the 21-year-old player, Vera Menchik, a Czechoslovak resident of England, scoring 10½ out of a possible 11 points.—*Reuter*.

LIGHT DAWNING IN RUSSIA.

MANIFESTO BY GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

SOVIET BEING FOUND OUT.

Paris, July 1.

The following are extracts from an important manifesto issued in Paris by the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch of Russia, leader of the anti-Bolshevik Russians, as regards the present situation in that country:

Great Britain and other countries are accused by the Bolsheviks of being responsible for their misfortunes. The Grand Duke is firmly convinced that all the measures taken by the various Governments are only directed against the Third International and its creature, the Soviet Government, and not against Russia and the Russian people. The Russian people will certainly discover this fact, and this all the more easily as it sees in the present governing classes its worst enemies and most cruel oppressors.

According to the most precise information recently received by the Grand Duke through different channels from Russia, the falsity of the promises made by the Bolsheviks has now become visible to the Russian people. To-day the real character and nature of the present masters of Russia are beginning to be felt throughout the country.

No Idea of Vengeance.

The Grand Duke is firmly of opinion that all the basic questions of the organisation of Russia can only be settled on Russian soil and in conformity with the aspirations of the Russian people. He himself seeks for nothing and, as an old soldier, he is consecrating himself in exile to the service of his country.

He is confident that the future Government in Russia must be just towards all and without any idea of vengeance for the past, and also without intolerance as regards race or religion. Such a Government would be a national one and would therefore rally round it the vital forces of the country and would readily take into consideration the painful situation of those who were forced in times of difficulty to serve the Soviet Government.

Contrary to the assertion made by the Third International the national spirit in Russia is growing stronger every day. Certain among the Communists have recognised their past errors and will certainly try to redeem them by aiding in the liberation of their country. The Grand Duke is, indeed, persuaded that the Red Army will also know how to free itself from the yoke of the Third International and will become once more the old Russian Army.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*. Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 18 of this issue.

- 1.—What ruler built the Taj Mahal?
- 2.—What is the largest system of railways under one management in the world?
- 3.—Who wrote "Under a spreading chestnut tree, the village smithy stands"?
- 4.—Who popularised Deauville?
- 5.—What nation at the present time has the finest long-distance runners?
- 6.—Who was the first man to circumnavigate the globe?
- 7.—Who said: "The evil that men do lives after them"?
- 8.—What is the smallest country in Great Britain?
- 9.—In what European country have the electors the right to initiate legislation?
- 10.—To whom is Boswell's "Life of Johnson" dedicated?
- 11.—How did Captain Webb, the Channel swimmer, meet his death?
- 12.—Who wrote "Ingoldsby Legends"?
- 13.—What is the capital of Costa Rica?
- 14.—Since when have division lists been published in the House of Commons?
- 15.—What and where are the Llanos?

"Apart from love," said Sir John Marriatt (C., York) in the House of Commons "nothing has driven so many people into lunatic asylums as currency problems." This was a comment on a Socialist proposal for a Government inquiry into the credit and currency policies of this country and the United States since the war. Mr. Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, refused the inquiry and stoutly defended the British Government's return to the gold standard.

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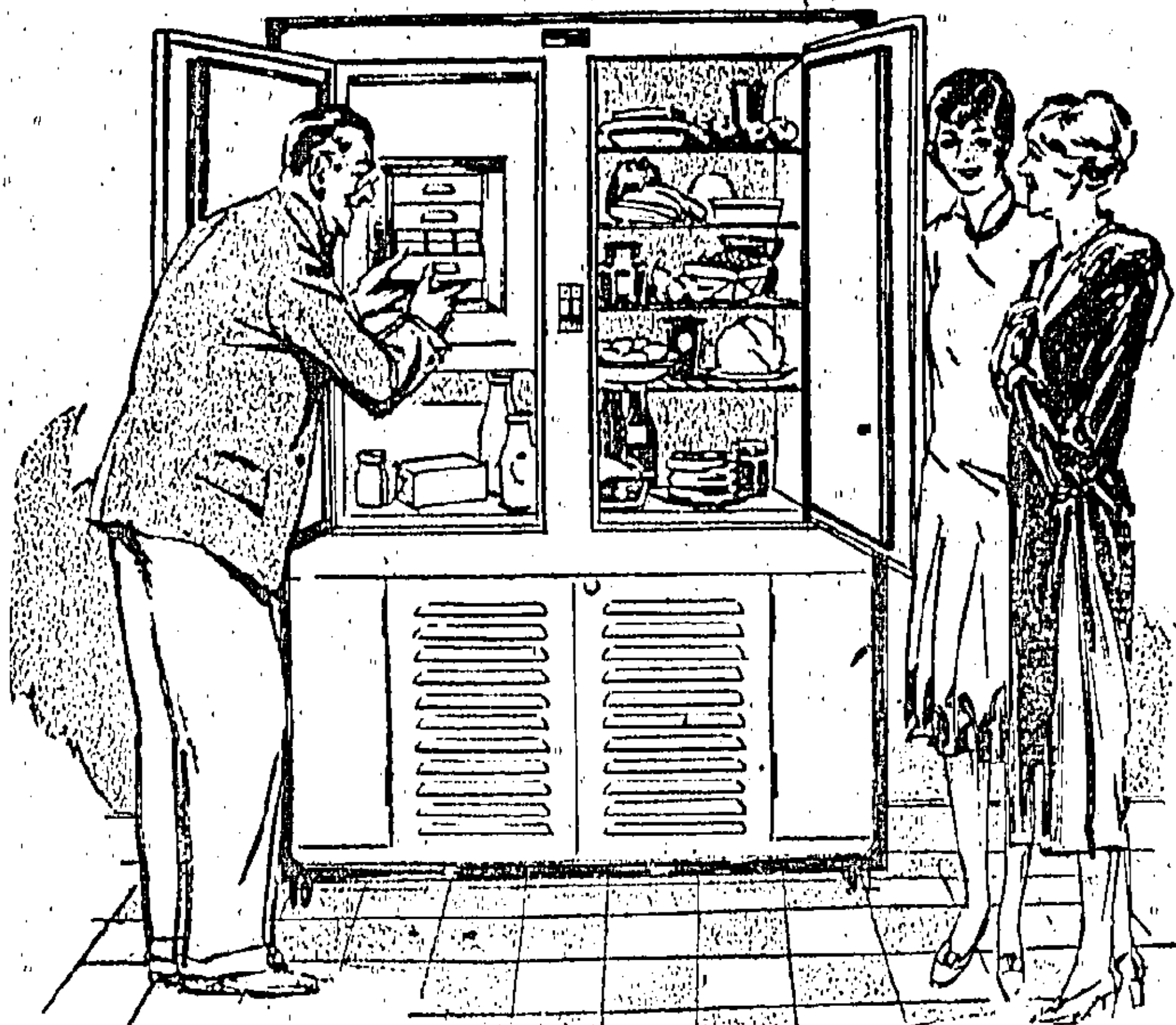


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FOOTBALL

SOUTH CHINA V.
CAMERONIANS.

A campaign for funds in aid of the expenses of the Colony's athletes who will take part in the Far Eastern Olympiad has been conducted by the Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation. The match played last Saturday against the E.A.M.C. was for this cause. Today the Association is standing down in favour of South China, who will play two games at Sookunpo, the first against the Cameroniens at 4 p.m., and the second against the 15th Infantry Brigade at 6.30 p.m. The proceeds will go towards the same fund.

These service teams have not been seen in action in the Colony, and their records are unknown. The 15th Infantry Brigade will be represented by the following: Guardsman Jackson; Dr. Morris (R.A.S.C.); Sgt. Hooper (Queen's); Pte. Cantor (Queen's); Dr. Turner (R.A.S.C.); Guardsman Reid; Pte. Stanley (Welch); Pte. Gibbons (Northants); Pte. Wright (Northants); Pte. Larkins (Queen's) and Pte. Stanley (Welch). Reserves: Guardsman Johnstone and Pte. Gandy (Welch).

BOTTOMLEY FREE.

RELEASED AFTER SERVING
SENTENCE.

London, July 29.
Horatio Bottomley has been released on the expiration of his sentence.—*Reuter*.

U. S. HARVEST.

RE-DISCOUNT RATE.

Kansas City, July 29.
The re-discount rate has been reduced from four to three and a half per cent. for the duration of the crop movement.—*Reuter's American Service*.



IT'S QUALITY
THAT COUNTS

IN HANKOW NOW.

TRADE PARALYSED: NO
COAL SUPPLY.

Conditions on the Yangtze were described to a *Shanghai Mercury* reporter by Mr. K. Takaiwa, a Shanghai business man who has just returned from a trip to Hankow and other places. Mr. Takaiwa said there was little or no suggestion of trouble at Hankow, coolies and rishia runners being anxious to get work to do.

"They have had a very good experience—a very nice lesson," he added. No influence of the Labour Union seems to be felt now. We visited a British friend, and he corroborated the fact that Hankow was very quiet—normal. They cannot do business on account of cash being controlled by the Government. The note issue has paralysed everything, and, again, on account of the Nanking Government trying to cause economic panic they cannot import goods or an American note via Shanghai. A three months' bond has been issued, but this is not accepted. Then there is the question of the remittance of money from Hankow to Shanghai. The closing of the Dalbank here has been a serious blow to all trade. This was a great blow for it was the only correspondent of the official, the Central Bank in Hankow.

No Coal for Power Station.

"Now as to coal, Japanese coal had been consumed at the water-work as well as at the electric power station in the ex-British city. Importation has been made impossible on account of the impossibility of remitting payments. Cash cannot be remitted. About 3,000 tons a month are needed, and the other day 1,500 tons were delivered but payment could not be made.

The Dalbank here had been closed. Therefore, supply had to be stopped. Coal was being shipped from Shanghai. When inquiries were made as to what the future held, it was pointed out that there was a danger of light and power coming to an end. The authorities in the ex-British Concession, notified the authorities that if coal was not supplied they would have to stop work. That means darkness.

Stocks Ready for Transport.

Of course, there is the supply from the Pinghsiang mine. In consequence of the gravity of the situation, the Government at once appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of getting a supply of coal from this mine—which is about four and a half days from the port and labour, Government, and shareholders' representatives are to conduct inquiries. It was learned that there are on hand 25,000 tons of coal ready to be transported, but there are no means of getting it to Hankow. Again, it has to be remembered that there has been a great deal of trouble at the colliery with the men, and, practically, no work has been done there for four months.

Mr. Chen Going Gray.

Mr. Eugene Chen, who I saw has the most elegant office in Hankow. His hair is grey—due no doubt to the anxieties associated with the Nationalist Government. The same question was addressed to him as to the appointment of a committee to deal with the coal supply, and he insisted that it was no suggestion of the possible nationalisation of collieries, etc. He was reminded of what took place in Canton, when a demand was also made by the Government for \$300,000 from the Samsui railway owned by a private company, although the major portion of the shares are held by a Chinese.

In that case it was semi-confiscation, he was told. No dividends were paid, the enterprise was exhausted. Then Mr. Chen told us he knew nothing about the railway business—that had to do with the Communications Department.

Slogans for the Crowds.

Mr. Eugene Chen discussed the question of Government control of the Pinghsiang colliery, maintaining that the inquiry would be instituted for the protection of the workmen as well as the shareholders.

That being so, it was hinted to him that the big creditors might have received some intimation, as a great deal had been said in the past as to the rights of the workers. The slogan had been 'Down with the capitalists.' If that was the cry now it meant, so far as the Han Yeh Ping Corporation was concerned, 'Down with the Japanese investors!'

Mr. Eugene Chen was somewhat indignant, and asked us if we did not know the difference between propaganda and fact. All this cry as to the capitalists was mere propaganda—served out to feed

OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.

CRAMP YOUR FEET AND
SUFFER.

DANGER OF TIGHT SHOES.

The toe nails should be cut straight across to prevent the appearance of a painful ingrown toe nail that may require surgical operation.

If defects of the feet are disturbing, a good chiropodist is helpful. Most important is the selection of one who has had at least some training in the sterilizing of instruments and in the care of his hands. The chiropodist's hands should be thoroughly washed in soap and water after each patient and instruments should be boiled before they are used on a new patient.

Corns develop where there is an unnatural localized pressure or friction. The corn is not likely to be dangerous to life, but may be exceedingly painful, especially when stepped on. Measures to relieve the corn involve removal of the pressure as far as is possible and redistribution of the arrangement of the tissues so as to avoid continuous pressure.

If the corn is pared or the size reduced by application of caustic substances, temporary relief is afforded, but unless the pressure is removed, the corn will return. Corn plasters, adhesive plasters and cotton pads relieve the corn by redistributing the pressure.

Operation Needed.

Sometimes a surgical operation is necessary for readjustment of the joints of the toes. A bunion results from the wearing of shoes that are too short, or of stockings that are too short. The big toe must go somewhere when it is crowded, and it is pushed toward the smaller and more easily compressed toes.

Once started, the lump receives more than its share of the pressure from the shoe, there is constant irritation, and a permanent hardening and growth. The shifting of the pressure by the use of appliances and pads relieves the disturbance and allows the irritated bones to become as nearly normal as possible.

If the deformity becomes too great before corrective measures are taken, surgical operation is necessary. This sometimes involves the removal of the prominent part of the bunion, but occasionally may require removal of the head of the bone.

Ring-worm of the foot is more common to-day than formerly, apparently because of the use of public shower baths in gymnasiums and public pools. The fungus or mould that causes this condition also produces the infection that is found frequently in the groin.

In ring-worm between the toes there is intense itching, softening of the tissues and sometimes blistering and breaking of the skin beneath the toes. In this condition the feet should be washed carefully every night, a clean pair of socks worn each day, and the soiled socks washed and boiled after wearing. A physician will prescribe proper remedies for the destruction of the organism.

MINISTER SHOT.

SENSATION OF GUATEMALAN
LEGATION.

Washington, July 29.
Senator Francisco Latour, the Guatemalan Minister was found at midnight in his study at the Legation, shot through the heart. He was hurried to the hospital in a critical condition.—*Reuter's American Service*.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

ANOTHER PRIZE.

Cleveland, O., July 29.
A \$30,000 prize has been offered for the first flight here from Paris between the 6th and the 28th of August, namely during the Cleveland Industrial Exhibition.—*Reuter's American Service*.

the Chinese. He was told that was not always the interpretation in Japan.

The Japanese Concession.

Conversation then veered round to the Japanese Concession, and the question of the removal of the barricades mooted. The fate of the ex-British Concession was drawn to his attention, after the mobs had been stirred. As soon as they had entered the Government authorities came in and said, 'We can control these people.' The same thing was tried in the Japanese Concession, the mob was started, and the Japanese Consul was advised that the Chinese authorities could control. The scheme failed.

LOCAL BASEBALL.

POTENTIAL JAPANESE
VICTORY SPOILED BY RAIN.

There appears to be a hoodoo of matches between the Japanese and Filipino teams as all fixtures have either to be abandoned or postponed on account of rain. Yesterday's game was no exception to the general rule and with the Nipponese leading by six runs to nothing on two innings the rain came down to bring the game to an indecisive ending.

The teams lined out as follows—
Japanese: Kusano, c.t. Bautista, Y. Hachiuma, c. Zafra, Murata, 1b. Harnaor, S. Hachiuma, p. Angeles, Honda, s.s. Cruz, Takatomi, 1.f. Kull, Tajima, 3b. Curreen, Koga, r.f. Teeson, Yoshikawa, 2b. Leonard

Opening for the Japanese, Kusano was struck out as was Y. Hachiuma. Murata went to first on a hit to center and S. Hachiuma walked as did Honda. Takatomi flied to left for a blank.

Leonard, Cruz and Harnaor failed to reach first in reply for the Filipinos.

Kusano walked after Koga made first in the second inning and Y. Hachiuma hit over second and made over centre to bring home Koga. Kusano and Y. Hachiuma, S. Hachiuma hit one second and made home on error bringing Murata home. Left field missed a fly by Honda for two bases. Takatomi's two base hit brought Honda home. Tajima dropped the side at first. Zafra flied, Curreen was down at first and Bautista the same, leaving the Japanese ahead by 6 runs on two innings.

Following a blank for the Japanese in the third, the game was called owing to rain.

Week-end fixtures are Hongkong v. Club Recreio today and Japanese v. Tigers to-morrow, both games commencing at 4 p.m.

Schedule of Games for Second Round.

The following is the official schedule of games in the second round of the 1927 season, with the "plum" staged between the Japanese and Dragons as the closing game on Sunday, September 18.

Arrangements have also been made for the inclusion of games between the visiting Chinese team from Honolulu.

July 31.—Japanese v. Tigers.

August 3, 5.15 p.m.—Filipinos v. Dragons (Replay).

August 6, 2.30 p.m.—H.K.B.B. Club v. Tigers.

August 7, 2.30 p.m.—Dragons v. Filipinos.

August 13, 2.30 p.m.—Tigers v. Club Recreio.

August 14, 2.30 p.m.—H.K.B.B. Club v. Dragons.

August 20.—Filipinos v. Club Recreio.

August 21.—Japanese v. H.K.B.B. Club.

August 24, 5.15 p.m.—Tigers v. Filipinos (x).

August 27.—Japanese v. Filipinos.

August 28.—Club Recreio v. Dragons.

September 3.—Japanese v. Club Recreio.

September 4.—Tigers v. Dragons.

September 10.—Filipinos v. Tigers.

September 11.—H.K.B.B. Club v. Club Recreio.

September 17.—H.K.B.B. Club v. Filipinos.

September 18.—Dragon v. Japanese.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, all the above games should commence at 4 p.m.

(x) Means Postponed Games. The games on August 6, 7, 13 and 14 are being played at 2.30 p.m. to accommodate the all-round Chinese team from Honolulu who are playing a series of matches in Hongkong.

JAPANESE COTTON.

FURTHER CURTAILMENT OF
OUTPUT.

Osaka, July 29.
The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has decided to continue the 15 per cent. curtailment of output for six months, from November, 1927, to April, 1928.—*Reuter*.



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SOME MEMORIES OF
"LORDS."THE ABIDING GLORIES OF
THE GAME.

CRICKET ROMANCE LIVES.

I wonder whether the word "Lord's" still means as much to Eton boys as it did to us in the 'sixties. In those days it had a significance which surpassed that of any other spoken sound with which we were acquainted, conjuring up visions, as it did, of the most tremendous event of the year, the cricket match between Eton and Harrow, writes "A. Old Etonian" in the Observer. It so happened that when I went to Eton, in 1886, the school had suffered a series of grievous defeats, and the possibility of reversing the verdict that had been given against us for three years in succession was being discussed with an anxiety immensely more serious than any which is nowadays felt about the possession of "the ashes."

To us the matter was far too grave for a metaphor. I know of no words that can adequately express our feelings as the time of the match approached except those of De Quincey concerning a dream of great solemnity:—

The morning was come of a mighty day—a day of ultimate hope for human nature, and suffering mysterious eclipse and labour in some dread extremity. Some greater interest was at stake, some mightier cause, than ever yet the sword had pleaded or trumpet had proclaimed.

The School's Hopes.

The hopes of Eton at that time were centred on a player whose reputation has since become well established in the annals of cricket. I remember how a school-fellow, who had kindly undertaken to instruct me, a new boy, in the things that everyone had to know, pointed out a tall youth who wore an expression of the offhand devil-may-care order, and appeared to be chewing a straw, and said, "That's Bun-Jam." To me, utterly ignorant as I was, this information conveyed nothing; and it was with some impatience, as if I ought to have known what there had been no previous chance of learning, that my mentor explained that "Bun-Jam" was a nickname for the famous hitter, C. I. Thornton, whose feats, as then related to me, made a lasting impression on my mind. A wonderful hitter he was, even in those early days; and I think his audacity helped the revival of Eton cricket. He went in first wicket down, and was not kept in reserve as "sloggers" now are, until the edge had been taken off the bowling; on the contrary, it was for him to inspire courage by his example, and to disconcert the bowlers in their prime by knocking them over the ropes. The match of 1887, the first of which I was a spectator, marked a turning-point in the fortunes of the game, for though it had to be left unfinished, it went, and showed that the period of Harrow's marked supremacy had passed. There was a relapse in the following year, when Thornton, after hitting Giles over the top of the pavilion, was bowled by him a few minutes later; but his hardihood had not been in vain, and in 1899 came a triumph for his successors, which was the beginning of a series of Eton victories and made "Lord's" a name as glorious in our ears as it had been a word of dread.

We hear much talk nowadays of the increasing dullness of cricket; and various proposals are made for putting the bowlers once again on an equality with the batsmen, by lessening the size of the ball, increasing that of the stumps, or revising the rule of leg before wicket. Would not the best and the simplest remedy be this—to cultivate big hitting as what it really is, or might

NEW MOTOR TAXES
IN SPAIN.A PROPOSED PETROL
MONOPOLY.

The new tax imposed by the Government on all classes of motor-vehicles will come into operation shortly, states a Madrid message. Cars will be taxed according to horse-power, from 20 pesetas each horse-power up to 40 horse-power, and all above at 30 pesetas.

The extent to which British interests may be affected by the proposed State monopoly applying to importation and sale of petrol in Spain is believed to be reflected by a conversation on the subject between the British Ambassador (Sir Horace Rumbold) and General Primo de Rivera, and Premier. The American Ambassador inquired as to the effect on American interests.

The Premier stated that the decree creating the new status would be published at the end of the week.

It is proposed to establish a national industry the manufacture of a mixture of alcohol and petrol, the use of which will be compulsory on all motorists. The exchange value of the peseta is to-day approximately 28.50 to the £.

become, a fine art, and to have, as a matter of course, several swipers on each side, even if such policy involved the taking of greater risks. The popularity of the hitter is undoubted; and the instinct of the onlooker in this respect is perfectly sound, for the art of defence, carried to its present excess, is turning a sport into a science, a recreation for youths into a business for men, and throwing cricket more into the hands of a professional class.

A Game for Youth.

For the apshot of the whole matter seems to be that cricket is essentially a game for youth, not a business for middle age. The public school and the University matches are sometimes spoken of as more "gala day" but they are much more than that, and they have at least one great advantage in being free from the excessive modern regard for averages and records. Who, when watching a county match, has not wished that the "veterans," in spite of the greater experience they may have achieved, would transfer their energies to golf? The Oxford and Cambridge match is, to my mind, better worth seeing than that "game of the experts," Gentlemen v. Players; and the reason is not far to seek, for cricket, though now it has been built up into a high strategy, is at root a very simple, even a childish, game—viz., the running from stumps to stumps; and while it does no violence to a sense of the humour to see a boy or a young man thus engaged, a middle-aged man does seem rather out of place in such a pastime. "Leather-hunting," too, however heroically persevered in, does not exhibit mature proportions to the best advantage.

It says much for the abiding glories of cricket that its romantic aspects are not lost under our modern conditions, and that there is still so great a magic in the setting of the scene—the hushed expectation as the time for play approaches, the thrilling sound of the ball, the slow egress of the umpires, followed in due order by the fieldsmen and the batsmen—a spectacle which seems to lack but a flourish of trumpets to make it resemble that of the lists in an ancient tournament, as in a picture out of "Ivanhoe." Such are some of the recollections awakened in an old-fashioned enthusiast by a mention of the name "Lord's."

DOCTOR'S SECRET
DISCLOSED.WIFE WHO GAVE ARSENIC
TO DYING MAN.

WHEN SILENCE IS RIGHT

A grim dialogue was related by Dr. Halliday Sutherland, the London physician, as an example of the problem "Should a doctor tell?" at the annual meeting of the Medico-Legal Society.

He was treating a poor patient dying of consumption when he discovered that the man's death was being accelerated by the administration of arsenic.

I suspected the patient's wife, said Dr. Sutherland. It was a horrid position. Supposing one went to the police and one's suspicion was wrong? I saw the wife alone. "Who gets your husband's food?" I asked. She changed colour and said, "Why do you ask?" I said, "Because I don't think his food is agreeing with him. The man's sickness quickly ceased and, thank God, I was relieved of the responsibility."

Sir William J. Collins said there might be cases where it was the duty of the medical man not to divulge to the patient what he was suffering from—cancer, for instance. It might be detrimental to the patient's welfare to tell him.

Then there were cases of attempted suicide. I remember a case of this sort in which a local practitioner called a consultant down into the country.

A man had gone out of a window through the conservatory and had a compound fracture of the thigh. The local doctor said, "Of course, I shall communicate with the police." The consultant said, "Of course you will do nothing of the kind. It will hardly assist the recovery of the patient."

A Patient's Right.

Sir William Willcox recalled that during the Armstrong case a doctor, when asked a question, had said, "That is a medical confidence." On being commanded by the Judge to answer he did so, but under protest. That, Sir William thought, was a fair and proper attitude.

Lord Justice Atkin, who presided, said it was an implied term of the contract of employment that a doctor would not disclose to the disadvantage of the patient information he obtained in his professional capacity.

But plainly a doctor was under no obligation to withhold information obtained from a patient when a crime was about to be committed. In law he was obliged to disclose information if he was called as a witness.

He had often wondered how it was that medical men felt it was in their discretion whether or not they disclosed to a patient what he was suffering from.

My own view, said Lord Justice Atkin, is that, if I ask a professional man to tell me what I am suffering from, I am entitled to know, and anyone not telling me is taking a serious responsibility, even though he may think it for my own good.

Should Records be Destroyed? Whether doctors' case books should be destroyed when they die was a point raised by Lord Riddell in an address to the Medico-Legal Society.

He recalled that many years ago he happened to buy a doctor's case book at a second-hand bookstall for 6d., and found in it the names of some people he knew.

It would certainly add a new terror to life if experiences of the kind mentioned by Lord Riddell were general, commented Dr. Cox, secretary of the British Medical Association. Fortunately they are not, and I don't remember any comparable incident. The public

CHINESE GIRL WHO
WORE FASHION.ARRESTED FOR SHOWING
STOCKINGS.

The first arrest was carried out by Peking police recently for infraction of the "Modest Dress" order, and a young woman now pines in prison awaiting trial.

Police officials are still shuddering from the effects of the patrolman's harrowing story in which he told how the young miss had allowed her arms, her neck and the upper part of her bosom, and a tremendous expanse of leg in the plural, to appear before the public gaze. In the South City amusement park, the constable related, men who had never seen leg before stood mesmerized as the Chinese girl paraded past, in company with two young men.

In the height of the excitement the policeman strolled on the scene and was almost overcome, he explains, by the exhibition. His own statement is illuminating. He said that "a long pair of stockings took the place of trousers."

The police asked her and the two students to leave at once, but they demurred, declaring that the police had no right to interfere with their personal liberty. This roused the ire of the guardian of the law who told the girl in blunt language that she dressed in a manner bordering on the nude and deserved arrest in accordance with the recent police order against women's queer dress.

As the girl still tried to argue with the police, reinforced by this time, they had to arrest her and her two companions. At the preliminary examination in the police quarters the girl stated that she belonged to a local school. The examining officer doubted his claim and said he had yet to see a girl student dressed in such a fantastic fashion. She is now held for further examination.—N. C. Standard.

NEW PURE FOOD
RULES."NO PRESERVATIVES" ORDER
EXTENDED.

London, July 1.

From to-day the regulations prohibiting the use of preservatives in foods, the first part of which came into force on January 1, will be extended to bacon, ham, egg yolks, and other articles.

One result of the new regulations is that food research is being conducted on a more intensive scale, and research departments of leading firms are busy seeking natural methods of preserving.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also been busy seeking methods of preserving foodstuffs by natural means, and has found a method of preserving the freshness and colour of peas without using any artificial preservatives.

It is admitted by manufacturers, however, that means have not yet been discovered of preserving for a reasonable period many of the foodstuffs which will be affected by the regulations.

As a result of the regulations, refrigerators have become far more necessary to retailers, although it is computed that considerably less than 25 per cent. of the 7,000 or 8,000 food retailers in the country will have fitted refrigerating devices by the end of this year.

AUSTRALIAN FAMILY
WITH TAILS.THE FATHER ABLE TO WAG
HIS.

It was stated in Sydney last month that a family had been discovered at Surry Hills all the members of which, except the mother, had fully developed tails. The father, who is a middle-aged man, has a tail which is about six inches long and covered with hair. He has control over the organ, and can even wag it. The children have also developed this appendage, and in their case it is also covered with hair, but they have no control over it.

So far as is known this is the only case in Australia of a family showing these characteristics. A specialist to-night said that the development of tails in the family was a case of atavism. It was a recurrence or tendency to revert to an ancestral type, and proof of intermittent heredity. The discovery of a tail was anthropologically very important.

may rest assured that, on the whole, these records are safe.

The ordinary procedure is for the case book to be handed over by the general practitioner to his successor, who finds in it valuable information concerning the patients on the books.

The circumstances are a little different with regard to the consultant, who normally does not have a successor. I would hope that the case books are always burned, for they would be fuller than the case books used in private practice. Dr. Cox added that there was no definite rule in the profession about destruction of the records.



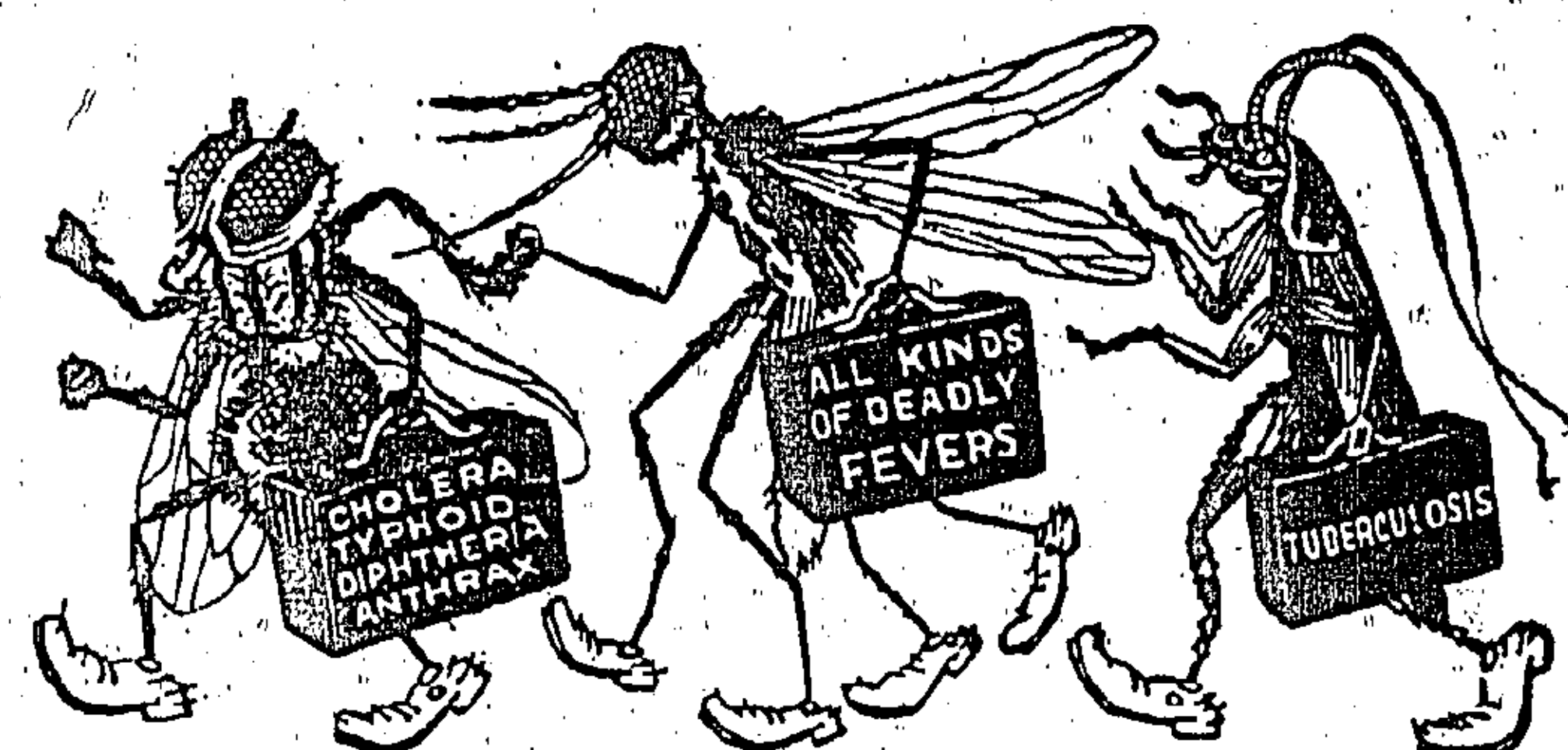
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ELITE STYLES

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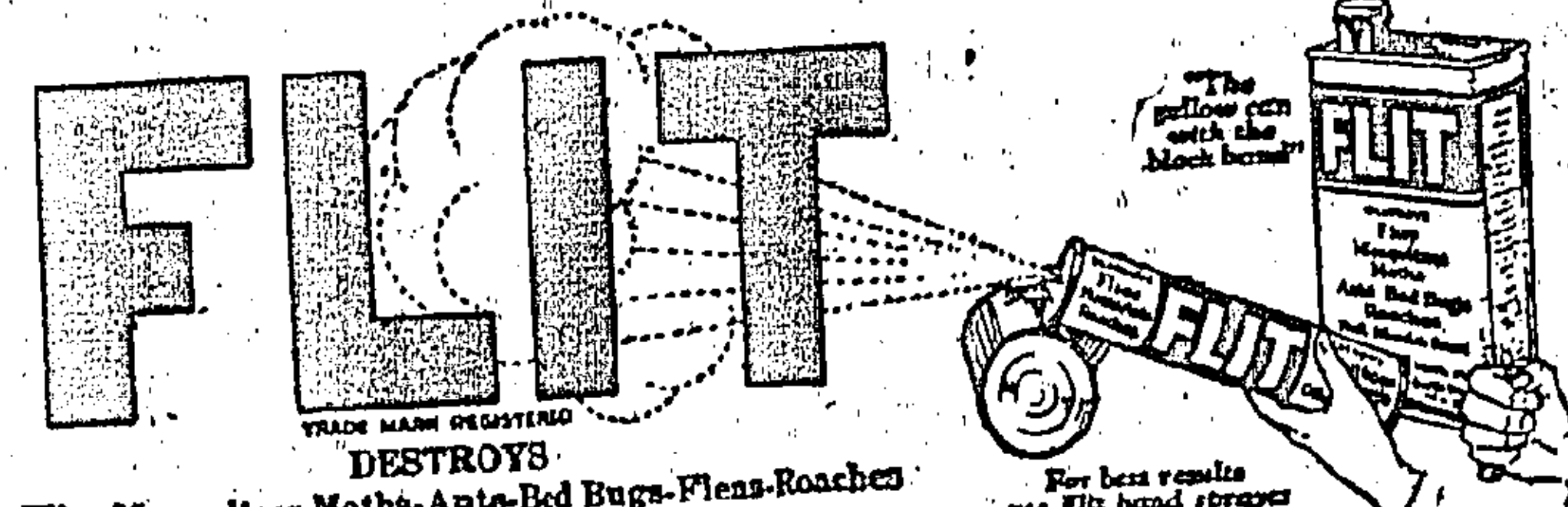
Insects Bring Disease to Thousands!

THESE tiny pests are more dangerous to our health and well being than an invading army. Insects steal on us unawares carrying disease and death to everyone in the family including the infant in arms. The fly brings cholera, typhoid, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis; the mosquito all kinds of deadly fevers; the bedbug carries germs from one person to another.

minutes of disease bearing flies, mosquitoes, bed bugs, cockroaches, ants, moths, fleas and silverfish. It searches out the cracks where insects hide and breed, destroying their eggs. Flit spray kills moths and their larvae which eat holes. Extensive tests showed that Flit spray did not stain the most delicate fabrics. Flit is clean and easy to use, death to insects but harmless to mankind. It is economy to use Flit and avoid disease. For sale everywhere.

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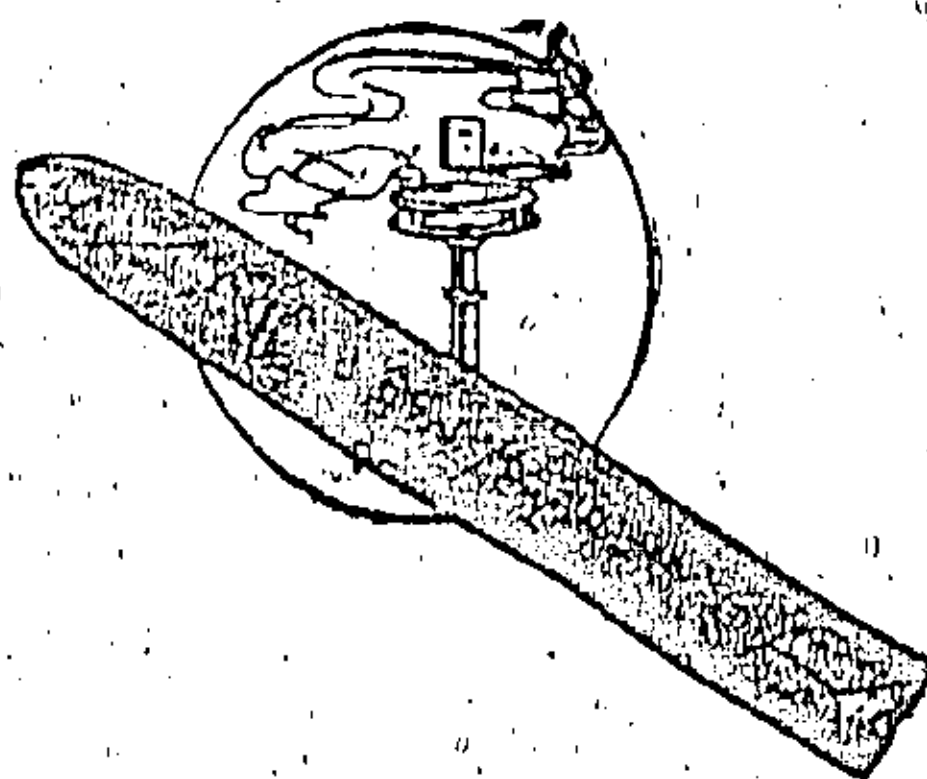
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SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG.

MAROOINED ON U. S. BATTLESHIP.

HASTINGS VISITORS SPEND
NIGHT ON BOARD.

Visitors to the American battleship Detroit, lying five miles off Hastings, had an unusual experience in mail week. Whilst they were aboard a gale suddenly sprang up, which prevented any boats leaving for the shore.

Some sixty people consequently found themselves spending the night on the battleship. Signals, however, were made to the shore explaining matters. The gale also had the effect of preventing about 200 of the Detroit's crew returning to their vessel.

Two Croydon girls were among the party of visitors who were marooned on the Detroit. They were Miss Irene Castle and Miss Dolly Smart. They came to Hastings on Saturday intending to return by coach that evening.

Officers and Men Splendid.

The officers and men were splendid to us, said Miss Castle. "The seas were mountainous, and although they tried hard to get us into a boat for the shore it was impossible. The landing stage was smashed and the boat was damaged by being dashed against the ship's side. We were told that we would have to stay on board all that night, and if the weather did not improve possibly until the ship went round to Gravesend on Monday.

We were rather nervous at first, because neither of us had ever been on a warship in our lives. However, the officers were charming hosts, and Capt. Brain soon put us at ease. Two officers gave up their cabins for us, and part of the ship was roped off as women's quarters. We dined with the officers, and then they cleared the mess for dancing. While we danced to gramophone music the wind was howling furiously through the rigging, and the ship was pitching and rolling badly. Meanwhile our parents and relatives were informed by signal of what had happened to us.

Slept in "Dinky" Cabin.

When we were thoroughly tired we slept soundly in the dinkiest cabins possible.

Yesterday morning another attempt was made to get a boat alongside, but it was still too rough. When it calmed down in the afternoon we were disappointed at having to leave so many jolly friends.

Norman Buckeridge, a fourteen-year-old Hastings boy, who is a wireless enthusiast, spent nearly his whole time in the cruiser's

M.P.'s "OBSTRUCTED" IN THE STREETS.

COMPLAINT IN HOUSE OF
COMMONS.

An echo of the crowded scenes in the neighbourhood of the House of Commons was heard at the end of questions recently, when Mr. Mosley asked the Speaker's guidance and ruling on a question relating to the sessional order of the House addressed to the Commissioner of Police, ordering him to keep the passages to the House clear so that no obstruction was permitted to hinder members going to and from the House.

That afternoon, said Mr. Mosley, it was the experience of several of his hon. friends and himself that all the main roads leading to the House were obstructed by the order of the Commissioner of Police. The only obstruction to the passage of members of Parliament was the obstruction of the police themselves, who formed a cordon across at least two of the main roads.

On inquiries being made he was informed that the Commissioner of Police had closed these roads even to members of Parliament. The Speaker said that what Mr. Mosley had related was the first he had heard of any failure to carry out the order of the House. His experience was that if a member informed the police that he was a member of Parliament proceeding to the House way was at once made for him. (Cheers.) If there had been any failure in that respect, he would undertake to look into it.

Mr. Hopkinson asked whether the privilege was only one to members of the House, and did not apply to their motor cars and other conveyances.

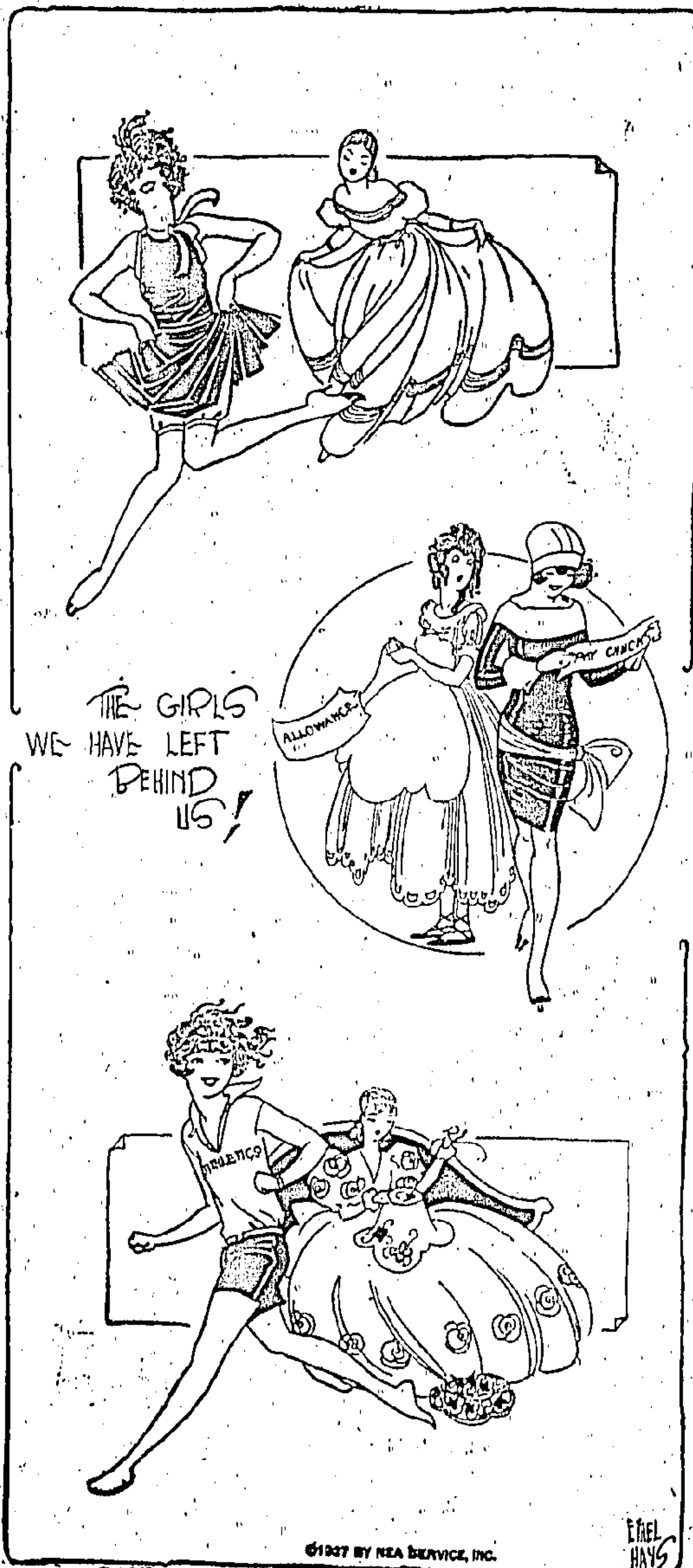
The Speaker—I don't think it does, because an hon. member might choose to come in a car.

(Laughter.) Mr. Mosley said the point of privilege raised related to the experience of several hon. members who were on foot.

The Speaker—if any hon. member concerned will supply me with the facts I will look into the matter. He added that he would like to have the actual facts in writing.

wireless cabin. "By golly, I wish I had a set like that at home," he said. "I slept in the sick bay with four American seamen who were severely injured in the head by flying tackle while attempting to hoist in their boats on Saturday night. One man was washed overboard, but he was pulled on board again by his shipmates. The sea was so rough that even the American sailors were seasick."

THEN AND NOW.



KOWLOON DOCK UNITED SERVICES CLUB

THE SECOND OF THE SERIES OF OPEN-AIR CONCERTS

will be given on

SUNDAY, JULY 31st.

AT THE BATHING BEACH at 5 p.m.

(Kowloon Docks)

BY THE BAND OF

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGT.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R.G.C. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Officers.

A launch will leave Statue Pier at 4.15 p.m.

Returning from the concert at 7.30 p.m.

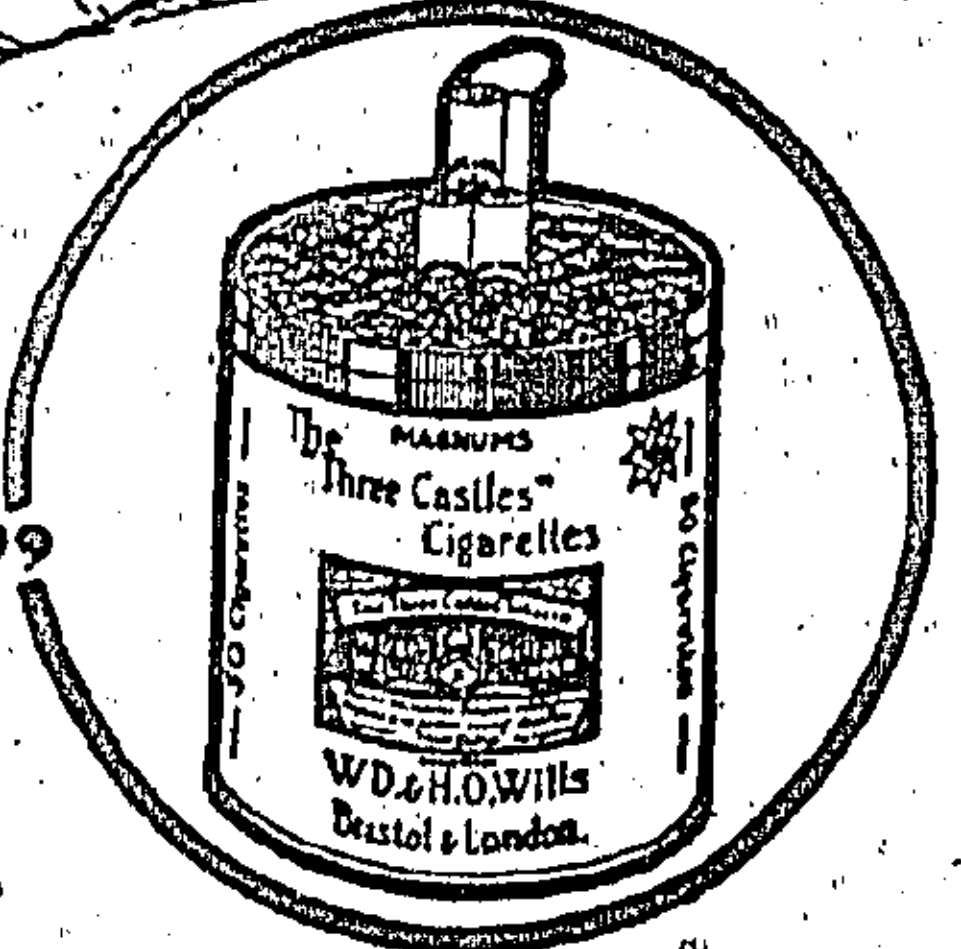
Light Refreshments Provided.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS EACH.



Three Castles
MAGNUM CIGARETTES

Also packed in Regular 20's & 50's



BROADCASTING IN EDUCATION.

THE INVISIBLE TEACHER.

"Educational broadcasting" was the title of a paper presented to the Imperial Conference on Education last month, and an interesting address on the subject was given by Sir John Reith, Director-General of the B.B.C.

Broadcasting to schools, the paper claims, brings the pupils of the most remote establishments within reach of the influence of expert scholars. It provides a fresh outlook and fresh voices, and overcomes the isolation of a school. For evening lessons it provides a medium for higher education and encourages ex-pupils to pursue their studies.

In itself the concentrated listening to a continuous train of thought clearly spoken in good English provides a valuable mental discipline, and the almost unlimited resources of the London studio enable the provision of that which no school could possibly provide from its own sources.

In spite of such advantages, however, broadcast wireless lessons cannot replace the living teacher. The wireless lessons must be in the nature of a lecture, which can only play a subordinate part in primary and juvenile education.

The B.B.C., it is observed, has to aim at a curriculum consolidating the ordinary work of the average school. The Corporation recognises that the fullest appeal is made to rural schools, and considers that it contributes in no small measure to the solution of the problem of supplying expert

instruction for senior children in schools having pupils of widely different ages grouped in classes under one or two teachers.

As regards adult education, the B.B.C. has found evidence of a steady and growing interest in the broadcast talks, but the resources of the Corporation for supplying educational matter of a more serious character would be greatly added to by the regional scheme now under consideration, which allows for the establishment of a number of high-power stations affording a choice of programmes.

The Right Rev. Arthur Len, of Loxham gardens, Kensington, Bishop of South Japan, summoned at Bromley, Kent, for driving a motor-car at a speed exceeding 10 miles an hour at High-street Bromley, on Sunday morning, May 22, was fined 40s.

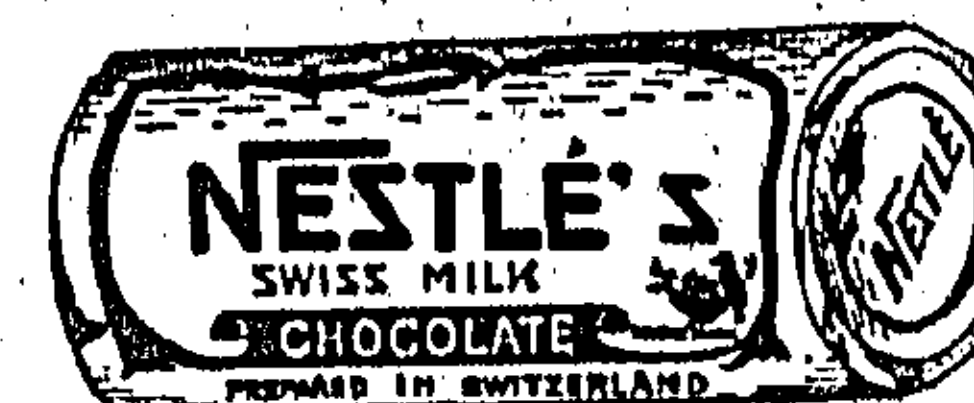
WHOLESOME
TOOTH-SOME
TRY SOME



WOMAN'S WORLD



WHOLESOME
TOOTH-SOME
TRY SOME



MAKING FRIENDS FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

Most parents like to know a little of something about the home surroundings and influences of their children's special school friends.

Frequent requests, from Joan and Betty for permission to spend the day with Peggy and Joyce; the announcement that Joan's Uncle Dick took them all the Zoo one afternoon; or that their little friends' mother ran them out into the country for a jolly picnic in her car, naturally raise mental questionings as to the character of these shadowy relatives. One feels, perhaps, a trifle anxious when complete strangers assume responsibility in taking out one's children as well as their own.

When these school friendships seem to have arrived at the inseparable stage the most direct movement on the part of one or the other material parents is to make a formal call on her daughter's little friend's mother. There is plenty of excuse to do so, since she must wish to offer thanks for hospitality and other kindnesses received by her child.

DAINTY GOWN.



A dainty dressing gown on negligee with pleated butterfly sleeves and skirt.

dren. She has then every opportunity of forming her own opinions as to the desirability of the close friendship or otherwise.

Seeking an Introduction.

Alternatively, at the school prize-giving, or other affair which parents attend, you may make a point of saying to the little girls you have entertained at home, "Is your mother here, dear? I should like to meet her."

If you plan a river picnic, a visit to a matinee, are taking a party of young people to a children's dance, or are arranging to spend the week-end at your country cottage, and your Joan and Betty beg that they may be allowed to ask their own special chums to join them, it will reassure the other possibly doubtful parents if you write to them yourself, explaining the circumstances, warmly seconding your daughters' invitations, and promising to stand in loco parentis while the youthful party is in your charge.

It is a great responsibility, of course, to undertake even the temporary guardianship of other people's children, but you cannot evade it if you allow your own youngsters to entertain their friends in your house and under your direction.

It shows a nice sense of what is right, too, if, after they have returned from their entertainment full of delight, you send a pretty note of warm thanks in your own name, as well as theirs, to the parent who must, after all, be regarded as the "god in the car."

THE SUMMER GIRL'S DRESSING TABLE.

CURING HOT WEATHER BLEMISHES.

The woman with a florid complexion is at a great disadvantage during a spell of hot weather, for her complexion, unless she is extremely careful in the choice of her cosmetics, takes on a purplish hue which is very far from becoming.

When the skin is inclined to be too highly coloured, pink or flesh-coloured complexion powder must be carefully avoided. A deep cream may be used; but best of all is the pale greenish shade which gives such a cool, clear look to too rosy face. The woman with this type of complexion must also be very careful in regard to her diet, avoiding hot tea, especially in the afternoon. In place of tea she should take coffee at four o'clock, for coffee never brings a flush to the face as hot tea invariably does to those who are inclined that way.

There is another type who find the heat waves trying, and this is the woman who "burns red," for while tan is often very becoming, red burn is as unbecoming as it is painful.

Olive oil is the friend of the woman who "burns red." A little well rubbed into the face and throat before powdering will protect the skin from that peeling and smarting which always accompanies this type of sunburn.

Those who burn red should choose, for all occasions when they will be exposed to the sun for any length of time, a deep ochre powder. For this particular shade counteracts the effects of the sun, and is also very becoming under strong daylight.

A Beautifying Lotion for Summer-time.

To make a lotion for softening and beautifying the skin during summer take two ounces of rose water, double distilled, and three of orange-blossom water. Mix together and add for every ounce of the mixed waters, ten drops of simple tincture of benzoin. This last ingredient must be added a drop at a time, and the bottle shaken after every two or three drops. It should be dabbed over the skin, after washing, with a pad or medicated cotton wool.

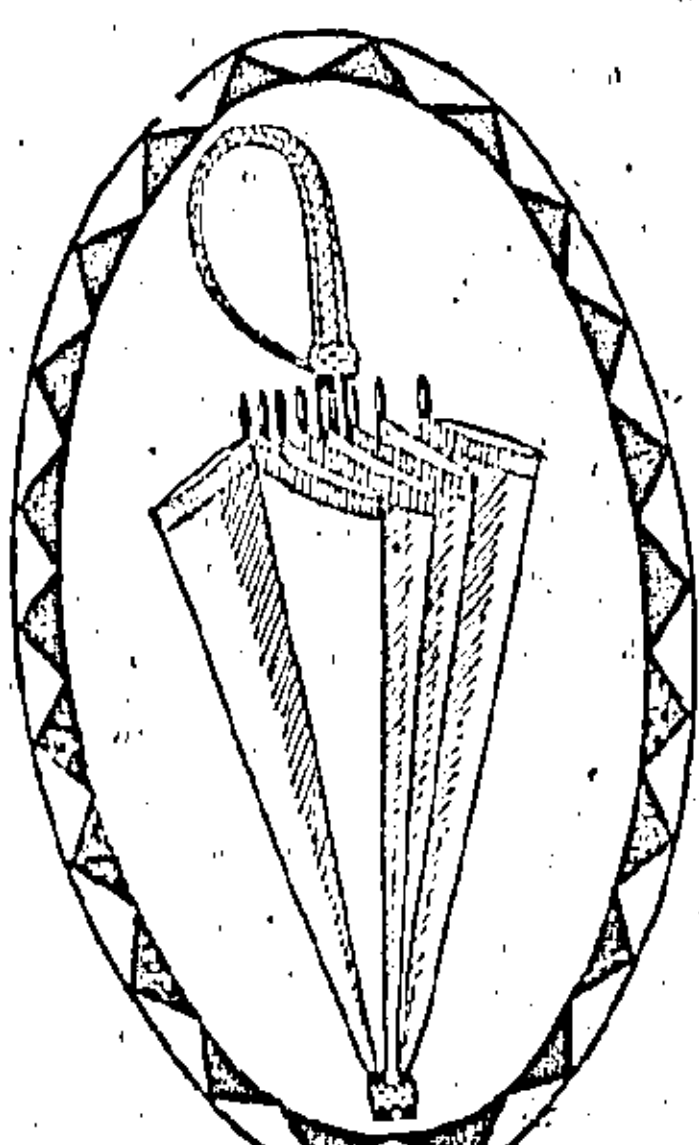
Two or three tablespoonfuls of milk added to the water in which the face is washed is also beneficial to thin fine skins that burn and freckle easily.

For Freckles.

A little sour milk rubbed well into the skin which has become freckled will make them considerably lighter, and if applied as soon as they appear will entirely bleach them away.

Skirts are soaring higher and higher. At least, they are both shorter and fuller where the dance frock is concerned. Decolletage is lower and more extreme than ever and the modern gown displayed on the smart ballroom floor is a mere wisp of glittering chiffon, according to recent reports.

WHIP HANDLE.



Braided pigskin in the form of a whip is the keynote of this umbrella developed in beige taffeta.

INTRODUCING PEOPLE.

Never be casual about introductions. The experienced hostess pronounces names distinctly, and with proper tact introduces the less important people to the elder or socially more prominent.

Men are always introduced to ladies, and unmarried girls to matrons. Whatever the age or position of your nearer relatives, it is usual to present them to your women friends. "My sister, Mrs. Brown," you say; "bring your girl pal with the remark, 'This is Mary Smith, mother.'"

If you are with friends and meet others unknown to them, introduce everybody without delay. It creates an awkward situation in a small party if such ordinary courtesies demanded by convention are neglected. At a large gathering, however, it would be much too long and tedious a business to go round with each new arrival. Make introductions among the nearer groups.

At a dance, if you are hostess, or helping your hostess in her duties, make as many people of the opposite sex as possible known to each other as they arrive. At such a time group introductions are quite allowable. "Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones, Mr. Brown—Miss Dash, Miss Jones, Mr. Brown—Miss Dash, Miss Jones," you will find yourself busy saying.

When you are not quite certain whether people have met before,

VERY NEAT.



A neat and becoming little dressing jacket of pink washed satin, trimmed with coffee coloured lace and pink rosebuds. Just the kind of garment that you can make yourself.

preface the formula with "Do you know Mr. So-and-So, Miss Brown?" or "I think you have met Miss Jones, Mrs. Smith," giving them the opportunity of claiming acquaintanceship.

If one of yours guests is a personage to be considered, when you are presenting lesser individuals

OVER THE TEA CUPS.

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" BY "JOAN")

London, June 23.

This week you will see I have thought of the damsel of anything from ten to fourteen, and Madeleine has sketched a smart little frock. Incidentally she describes it as "part of a two-piece," but leaves the coat to our imagination—as in the case of the stage directions which said: "Enter Mary, having drunk two cups of tea." Brown and mustard-coloured crepe-de-chine form the little frock with its distinctive side panels, and the mythical coat would be of mustard-coloured or brown kasha (which ever suits your fancy), the collar, cuffs and pockets being touched up with crepe to match the frock. Quite a charming ensemble, and one calculated to fill the heart of the juvenile wearer to bursting point! A pliable straw hat of brown or mustard-colour, trimmed with contrasting ribbon would complete, unless you prefer, according to climate, a light-weight felt of the kind so popular all the year round now. Personally I think they are as light—if not lighter.

The model sketched by Stephanie is an afternoon frock of navy blue and white crepe de chine, with frills and sleeve-puffs of white georgette. She suggests the design would look equally well in flesh-pink and black; while for us in London, except possibly for one month of the year, there is no doubt that the colour schemes would have to be reversed—that is to say, the basis of the dress would have to be navy-blue or black and the pattern white or pink, as the case may be. In any event, the circular frills glancing up to the hip-line are very graceful and rather novel.

The Jewellery.

In passing one might remark upon the lady's jewellery. Not that Stephanie undertakes to provide us with the latest in this direction, but sometimes it is "thrown in," so to speak. These neck chains, collars, or what not, are very popular just now, and very becoming also to a certain type of face. You

either can or can't in the matter of "choker" ornaments: there is absolutely no middle course. First of all there is the magnified watch-chain arrangement; then there is the circle of slabs of semi-precious stones, linked together with gold or silver; and of course you have seen the slave-bangle "choker," except that it is used to encircle the neck instead of the arm. Once more I am led to remark upon the paradox of Victorian ornaments, on the one hand, and emblems of slavery on the other, worn by the cigarette-smoking, emancipated girl of to-day. But on thinking it over again, I find that perhaps after all there is not so much incongruity as



Arnold Bennett.

one might imagine in the combination of a slave necklet and the scanty attire worn by her whom the newspapers insist upon calling the "Modern Girl."

Having disposed of that point to our own satisfaction, let us turn our attention to the becoming little dressing jacket, sketched by Madeleine in a mood of unusual demureness. It is made of shell-pink washed satin and trimmed with coffee-coloured lace and ornamented with pink rosebuds. You do not need to be told that the little lace pockets are not pockets in the receptive sense, otherwise the garment would soon be reminiscent of

THIS WEEK'S RECIPE.

Cut a roast or boiled fowl into joints. Remove the bones and skin and shape the joints as much like cutlets as possible. Make a good white sauce, and add to one pint of it 100. of gelatine melted in a gill of aspic jelly. Boil up, add a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and strain. When cool stir in gill of cream, season well. Coat each joint with this sauce and leave until set. Decorate to taste with cucumber skin cut into fancy shapes, or chervil and chili skins or pimentos. Pour a spoonful of gold but liquid aspic over the decorations and leave until set. Serve on a bed of salad, and hand more salad.

Duck may be used in this manner, but should be coated with a brown sauce to which gelatine and aspic have been added. Decorate with designs cut from the white and yolk of hard-boiled egg or truffles.

put in the form of "May I introduce Mrs. Smith, Lady Dash?"

Use discrimination in introductions. The clever hostess earns her title by bringing people together who will interest each other. "I want you to meet Mr. Brown, who has just published a book," she says to a friend with literary tastes. "Mr. Brown, Miss Jones is a writer, too." The new acquaintances find themselves immediately on familiar ground, and mentally thank their thoughtful hostess for her good offices.

THE COLOURED NOTE IN STATIONERY.

NOTIONS FOR INEXPENSIVE GIFTS.

The most beautiful and complete boxes of stationery are now features of our writing tables.

The newest boxes are wonderful caskets covered with satin, tapestry material, imitation leather and lizard skin, which it is difficult to tell from the reality, and all sorts of pretty designs. Particularly gay are circular boxes covered with a rich blue, red or black and gold lacquer pattern, and finished in the centre of the lid with an Oriental tassel.

Boxes of French stationery have framed and glazed prints set in the lids, which are detachable and all ready to hang in one's boudoir.

As to the newest stationery itself, fawn and pale brown, the envelopes lined with deeper tones, seem to be rather the note of the moment, though other pastel shades, with envelopes lined with "bis," that is, figured paper, which is often galley patterned in gold and several colours, are also being used a good deal.

The lined envelope has evidently come to stay, and new shapes are constantly appearing. Quite an unusual type of envelope is oblong, with rounded flap.

Some notepaper is veined, other is covered with a very pale-tinted pattern, and mottled, or "hammered" paper, as it is called.

Initials appear on stationery in so many guises that it is difficult to be original in this direction. It is rather smart, however, to have one's initials cut in silhouette in one corner of a sheet of notepaper, or to let the corner be turned down and tinted a deeper tone than the rest as a background for a monogram.

FROM THE PARIS DRESS SHOWS.

Paris has gone mad over snake-skin. Not only are shoes, bags, belts, hat-bands and umbrella handles made of the real article, but it is imitated in every possible material, from wood to chiffon. Chanel is showing a woollen sports suit in a snake-skin design, shading from light to dark grey, and an afternoon model has a crepe marocain coat in this pattern, with red spots introduced and lined with red georgette, over a red georgette frock.

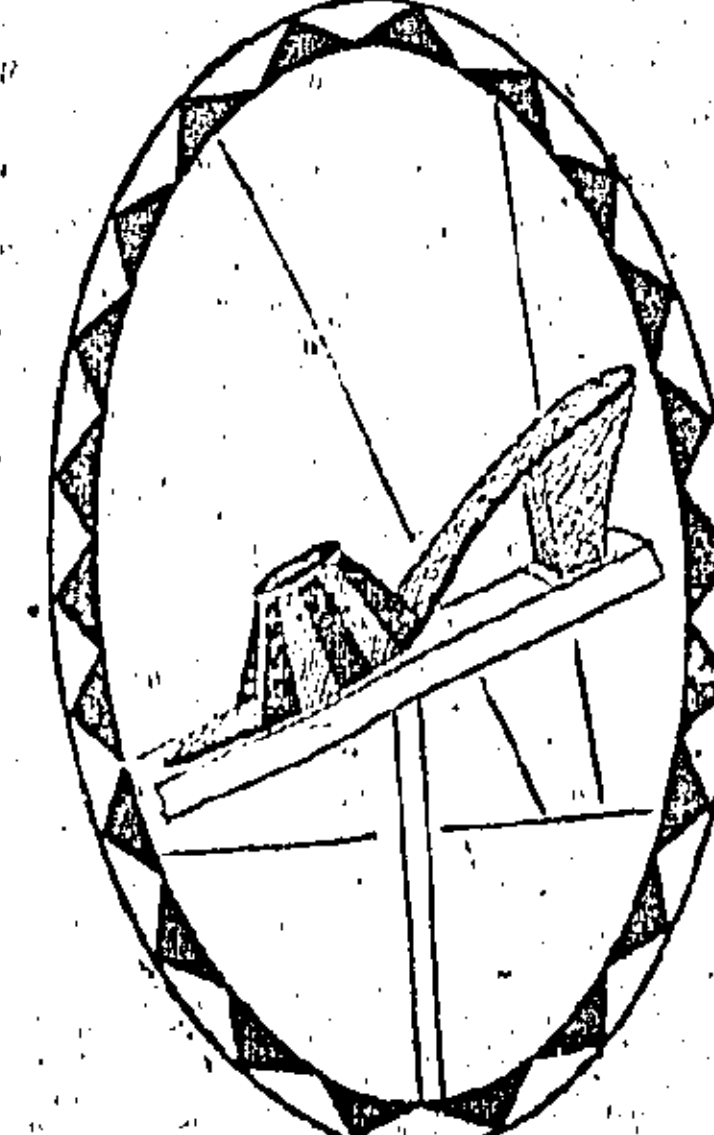
Never has there been such a vogue for suede belts. I have hardly seen a frock without one. Even dance frocks have belts of exactly matching suede, and whether on these or on sports suits, they are always finished with a square, oblong or oval buckle of matching stones.

Black and white is very smart for sports wear. At Cannes many women wore a knitted silk jumper in wide black and white horizontal stripes over a pleated black crepe de chine skirt, and what makes a success at Cannes—in the spring is invariably what is worn at all seaside places later in the summer.

The "Denuville handkerchief" is in fashion again—a square scarf, tied on one shoulder, over sports and sometimes over more formal frocks. But this year it must either be of the material of your frock or must match part of it in colour—the entirely odd, unrelated handkerchief won't do.

The latest thing for waterproof coats is black cre leather, lined in a bright coloured velveteen.

SAND SANDAL.



This charming beach sandal is of red and black kidskin.

A CHEERFUL RENOVATION.

If you have some old-fashioned cane-seated chairs which have grown very shabby, a bright and cheery transformation can be worked upon them with the aid of some bright enamel and gilt or silver paint.

Choose your colour, of course, in accordance with the rest of the furniture. I tried sage green (which is almost a grey) and silver paint. Before starting the chair both woodwork and cane must be quite free from grease, and so should be washed down with warm soda water. Then the surface of the wood must be rubbed down to provide a suitable surface for the enamel. This is best done with pumice powder mixed with water to the consistency of cream. Use a thick pad of flannel to apply it, afterwards rinsing in clean cold water, and allow the woodwork to dry thoroughly. This method is

IDEAL FROCK.



An ideal frock for the girl of ten-to-fourteen, being part of a two-piece idea in brown mustard-coloured kasha. The coat could be of kasha, and the frock, with its distinctive side-panels, of figured crepe de chine. The same crepe de chine would be used to trim the collar, pockets and cuffs of the coat.

less laborious than rubbing down with glasspaper.

A Shot Effect.

The framework is then ready for the undercoat. When this is dry, rub down to prepare for the application of the enamel. Take care that you buy an up-to-date cellulose enamel which smooths itself out as it is applied.

The silver or gilt paint should not be applied to the cane till the enamel is absolutely dry. Use a small brush for the enamelwork and apply the paint sparingly. A pretty shot effect may be obtained by first of all painting the cane in the same colour as the woodwork, and before it is dry rubbing it over with a cloth. This removes the colour from the outstanding parts. When quite dry silver or gilt may be applied to the wiped parts.

If you have any paint left, use it to renovate your old shopping basket in the same manner as the cane seats. You will be delighted with the result.

A. M.

PRIDE BEARS A PINCH IN MILLINERY.

A MAN'S OBSERVATIONS.

Having had their hair cut down almost to its shortest limits, women are now taking, in increasing numbers, to the "skull-cap" hats, a rubber bathing cap and moulded to the shape of the head.

"The fashion is catching on rapidly," an assistant in an exclusive shop said yesterday. "We used to sell them only in black, but now there is a demand for them also in dark blue, brown, and fawn. For the girl who is wearing a smart,

tight-fitting costume, they are most becoming, but it is essential that the wearer should have a well-shaped head and hair neatly cut at the nape of the neck."

Completing a Tailored Ensemble.

In a walk along Bond-street four "skull-cap" hats put in an appearance, three black and one fawn. With no brim and shaped to hide the ears and the curls which used to peep below the brim of the cloche hat, they certainly appeared to match excellently the neatness of the short skirts. Though these helmet and "Mephisto" models have been in vogue for some time, the owners, as they passed down the street, still received inquiring and curious glances from some of the passers-by.

But were they comfortable, or too hot for summer?

The Problem Solved.

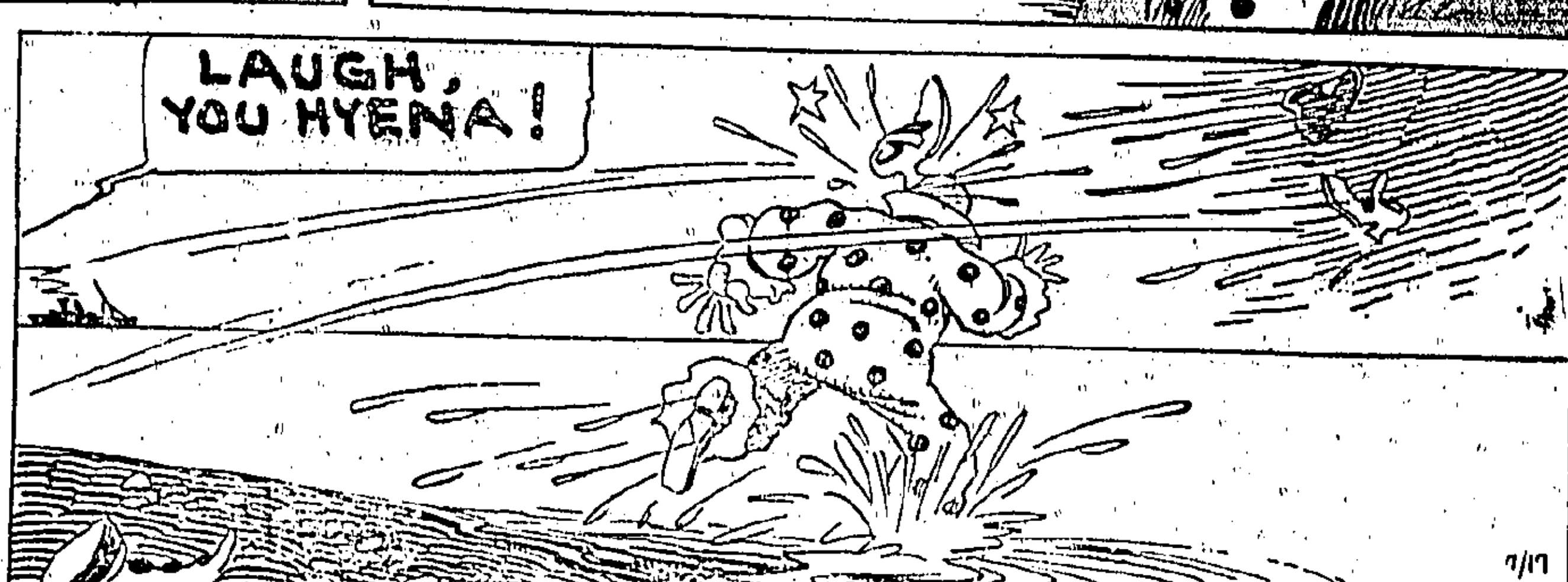
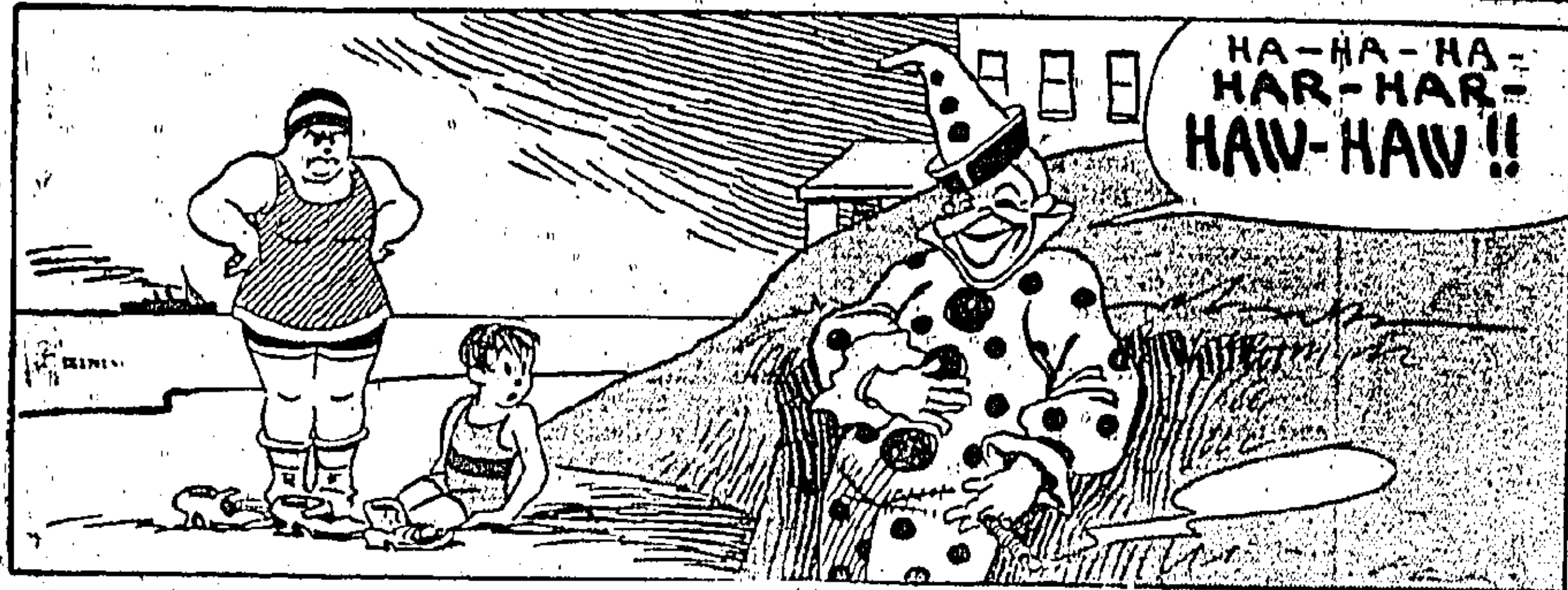
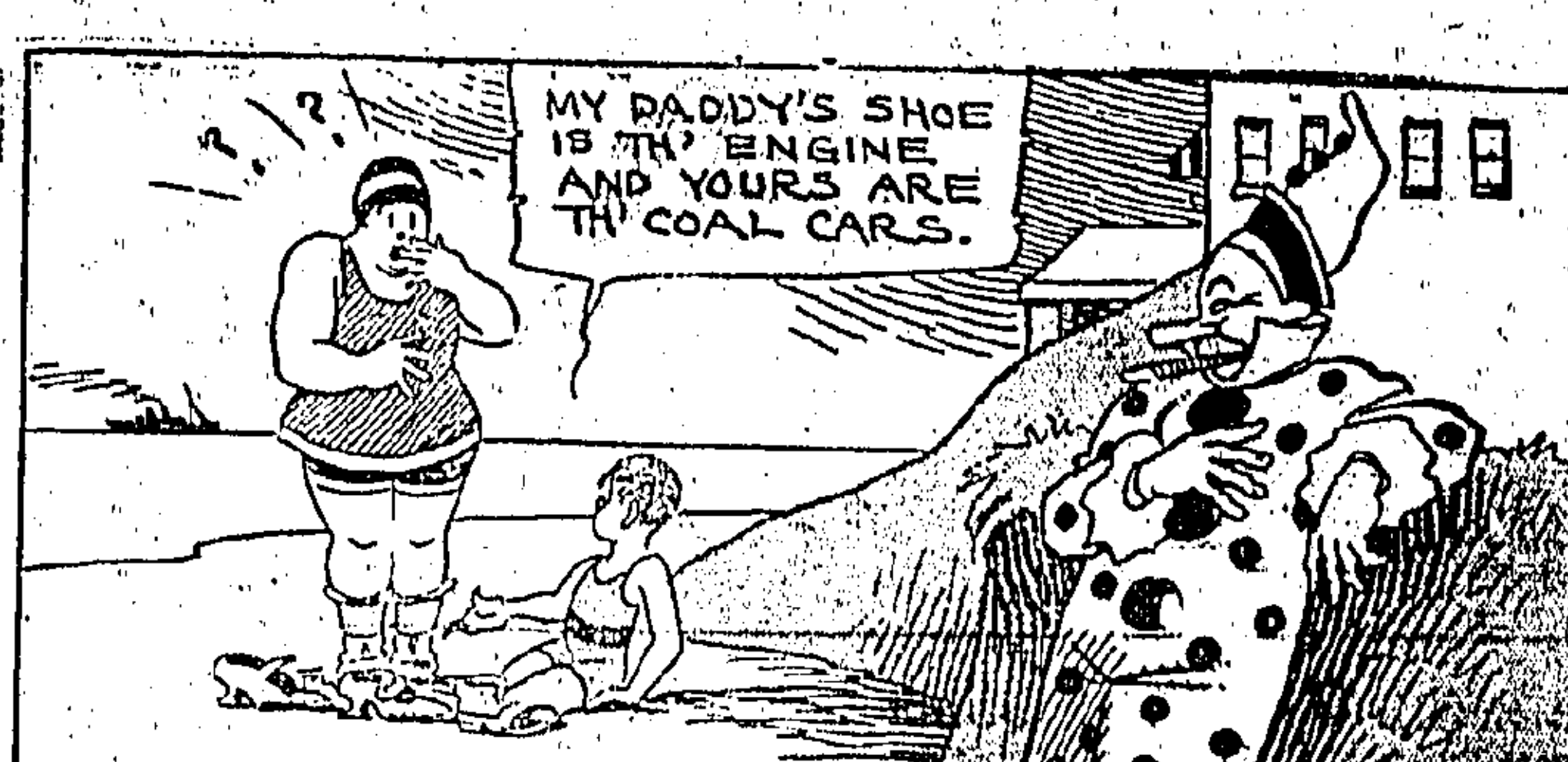
A visit to a West End club especially popular among men and women for lunch—and fitted with a roof garden—solved the problem.

Wearing a light fawn hat, a girl entered and took a table with a friend who was wearing a broad-brimmed grey hat. Taking off her own "skull-cap" hat and allowing the breeze to play with her shingled hair, she said:

"Thank goodness. These hats may be comfortable, but they certainly are hot. If only they had waited for the winter before starting the fashion." And she ordered a glass of iced lemonade.

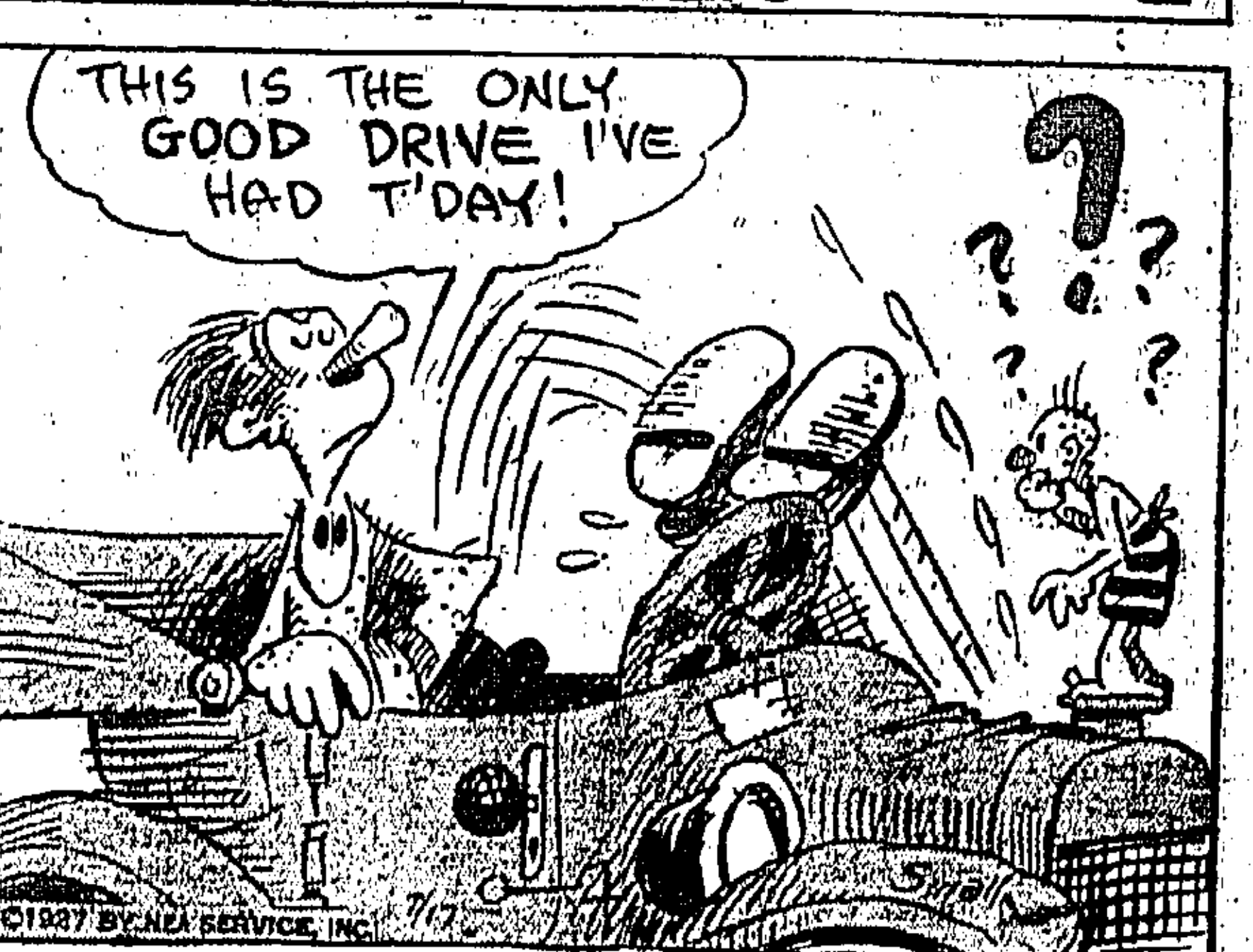
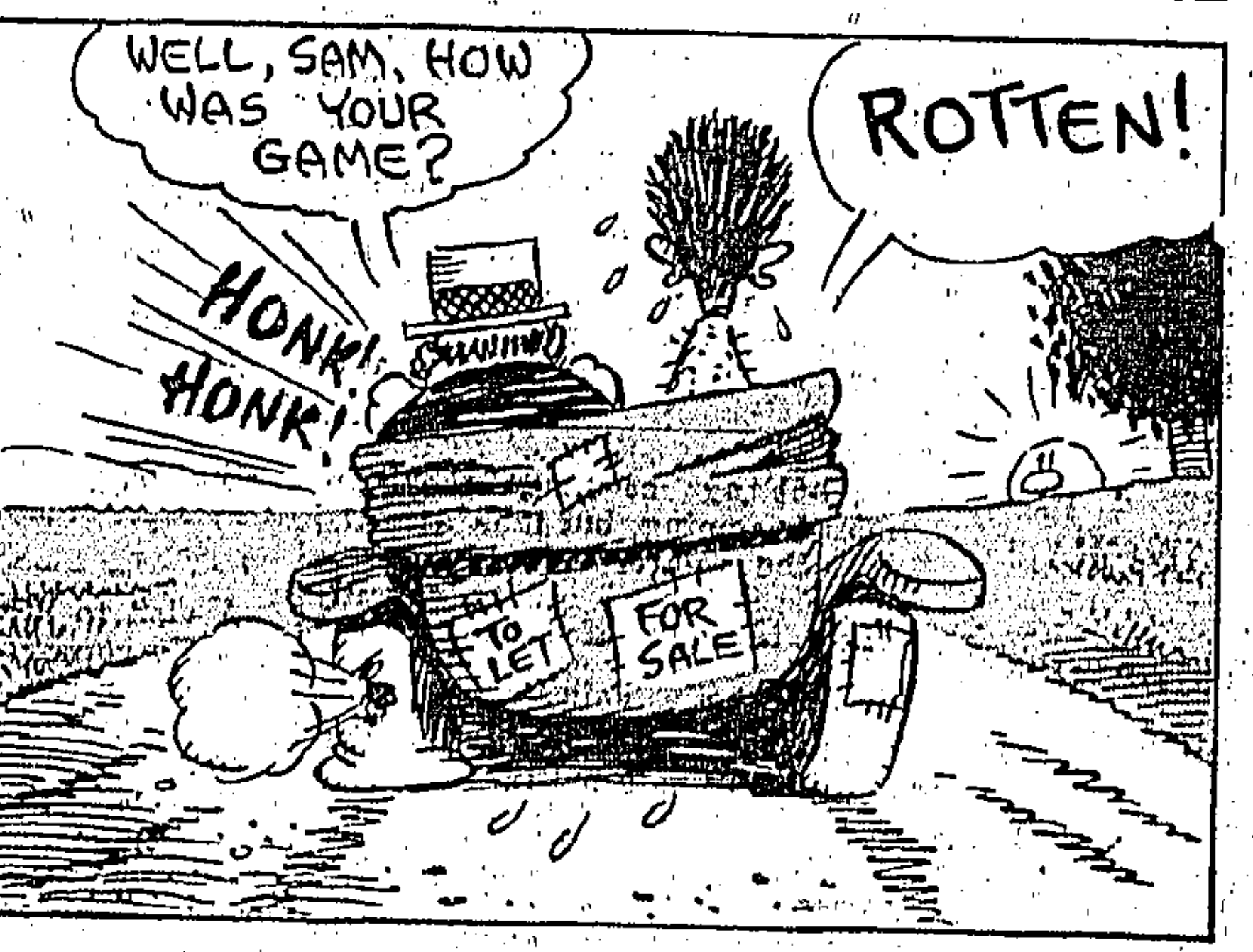
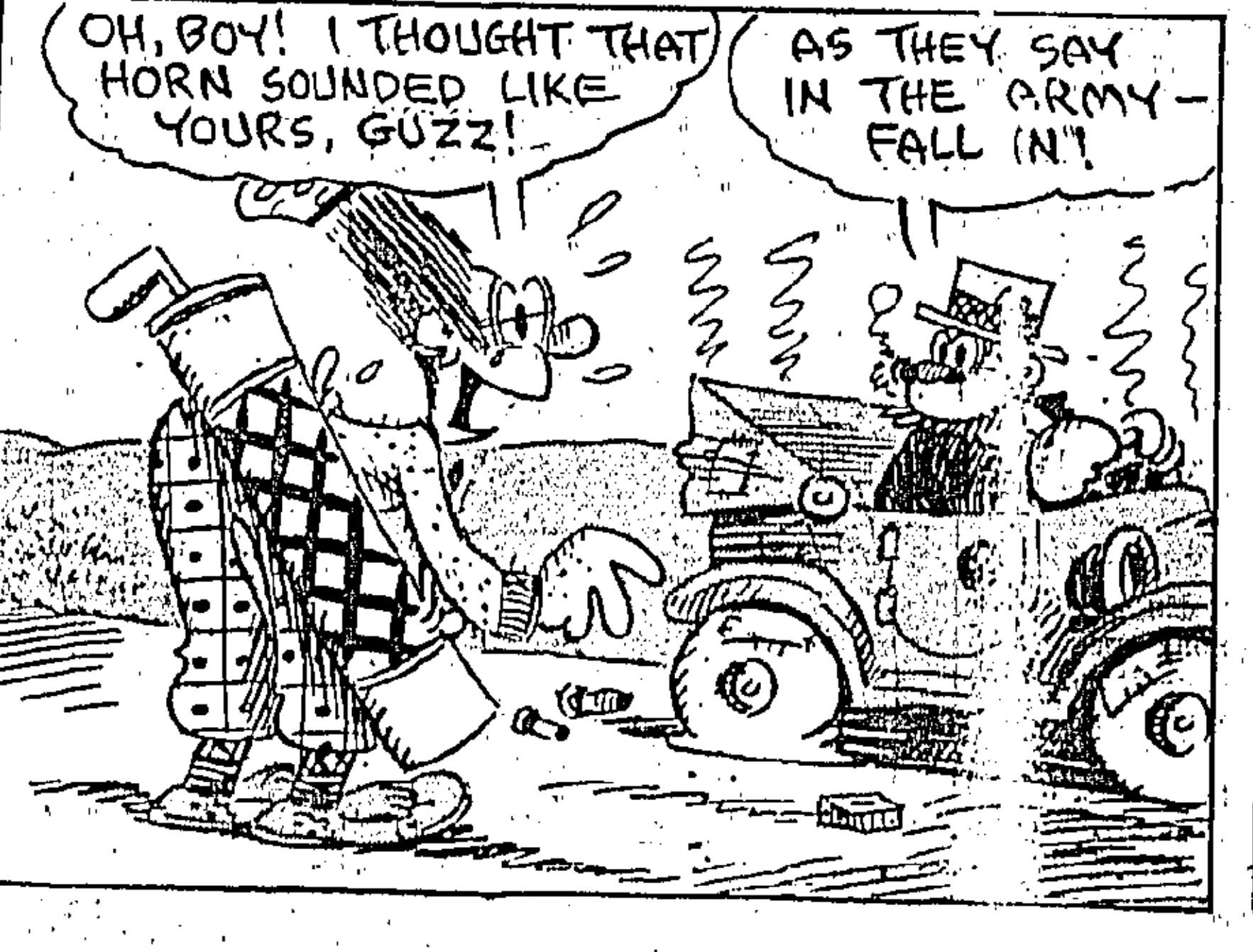
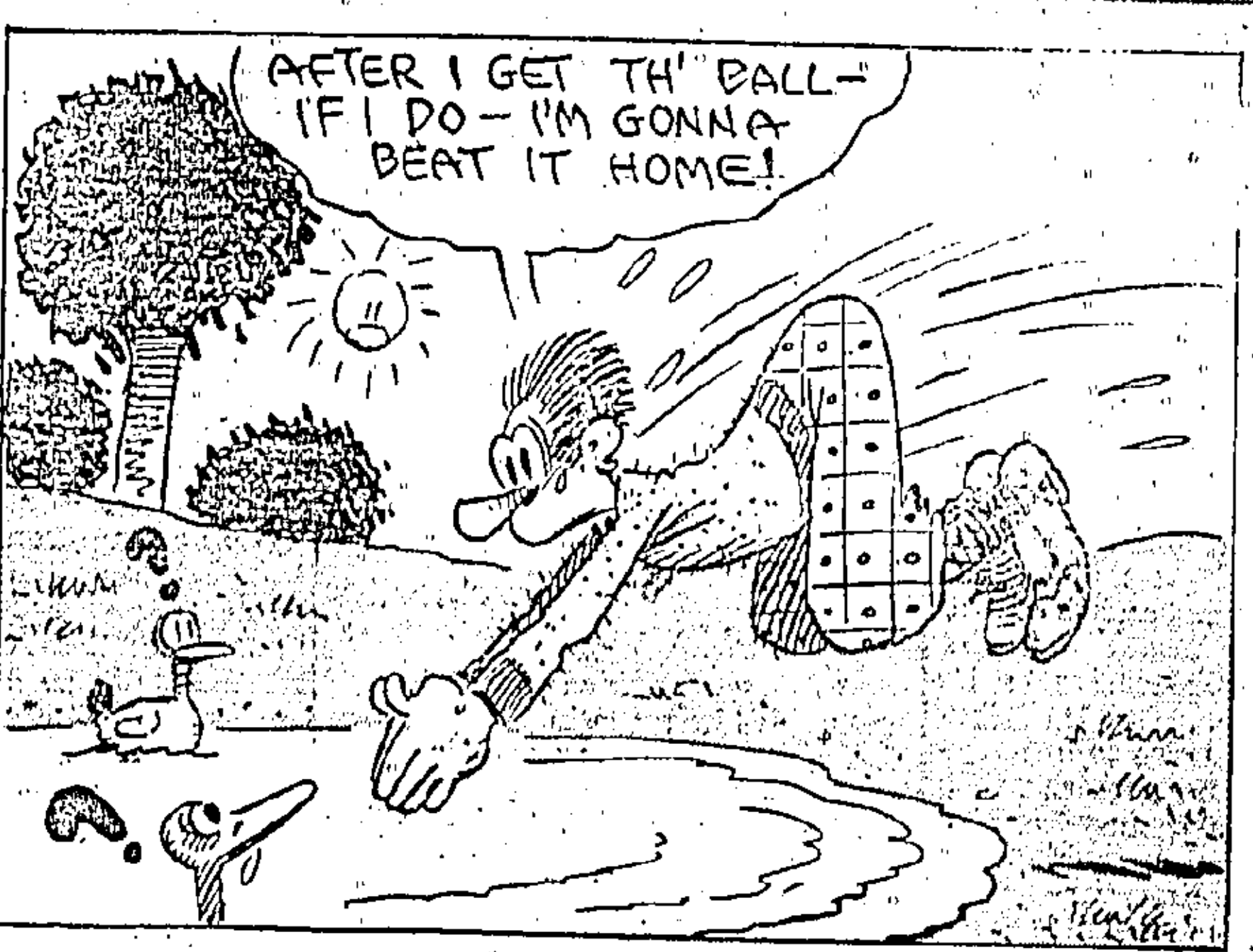
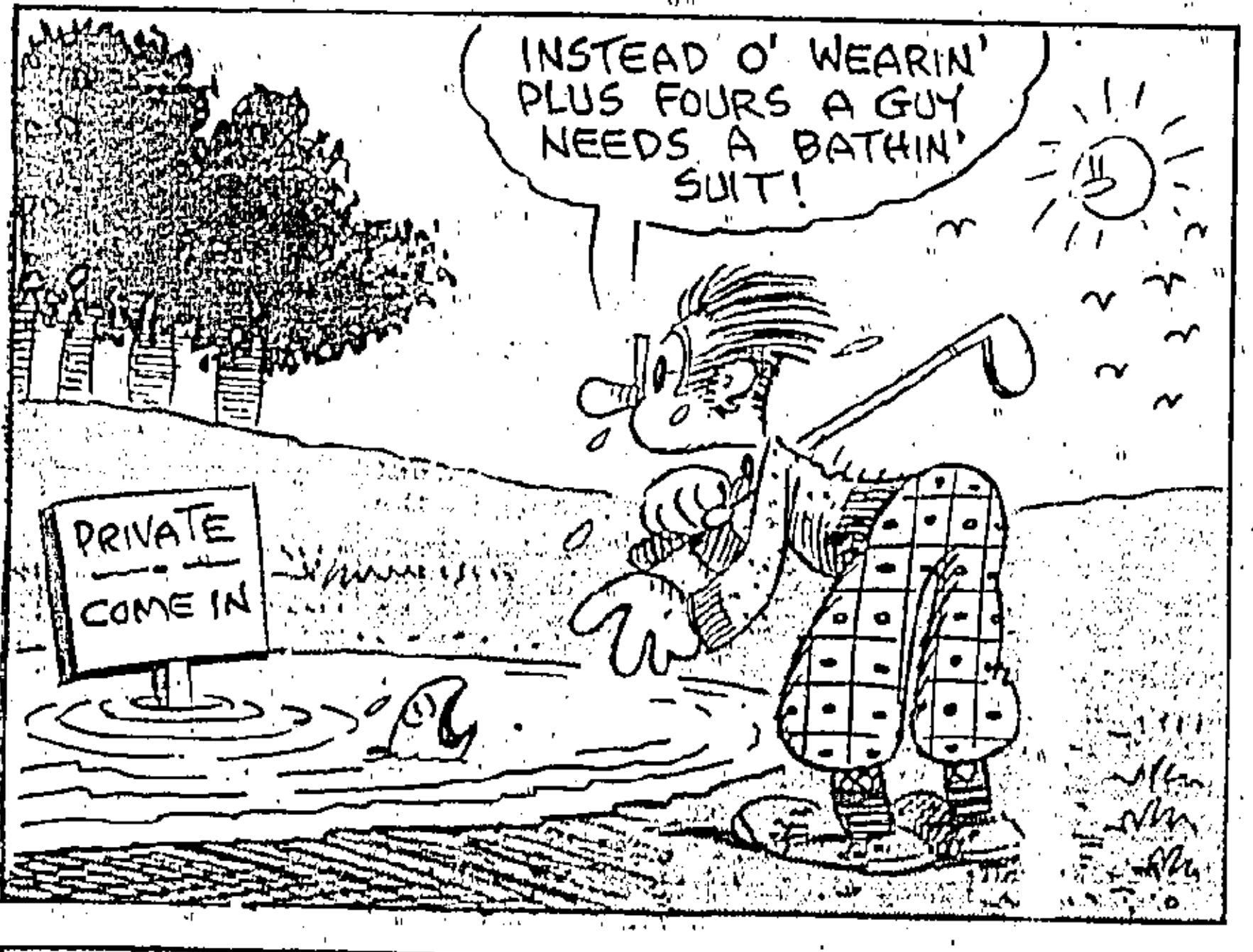
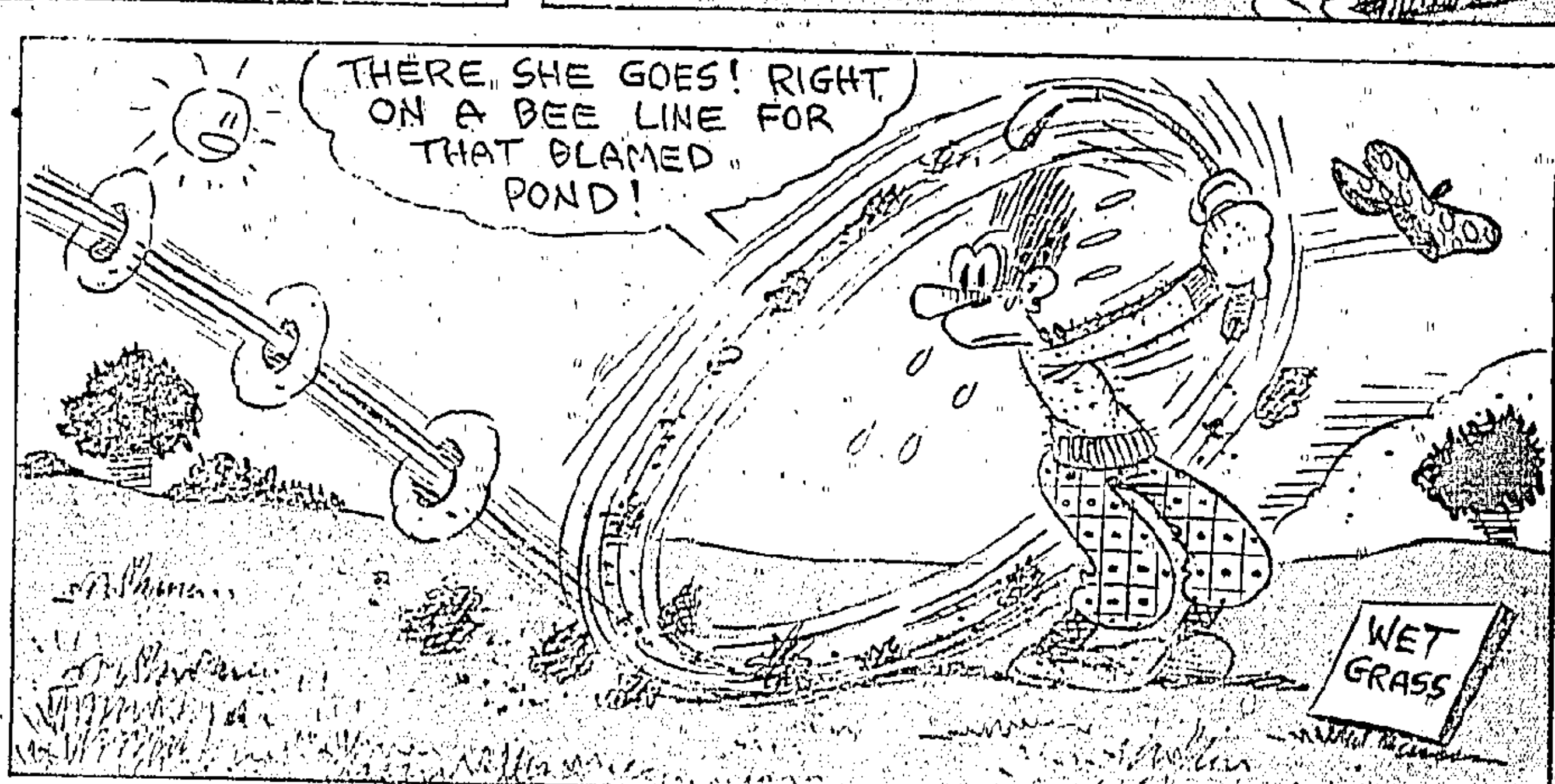
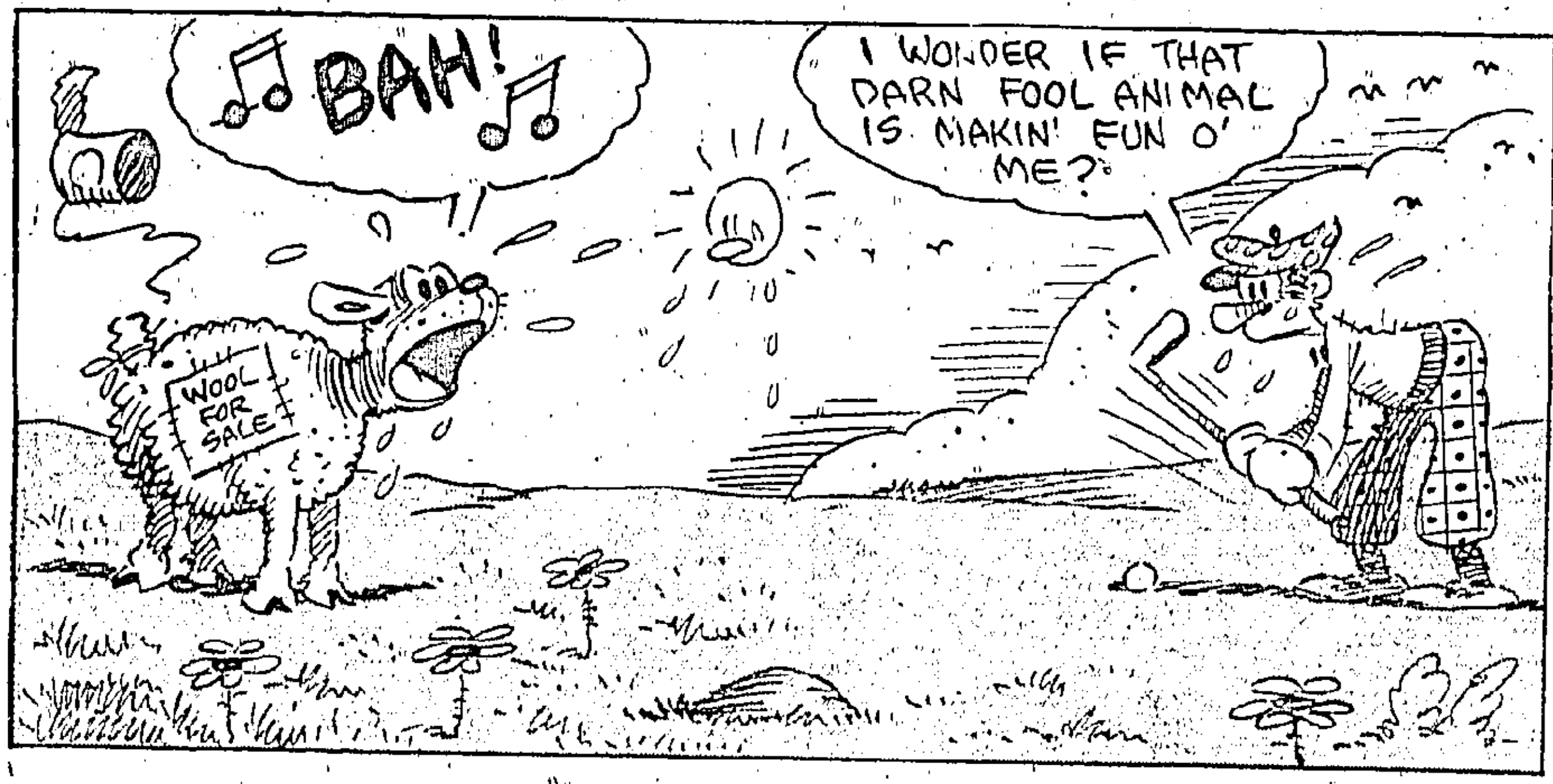
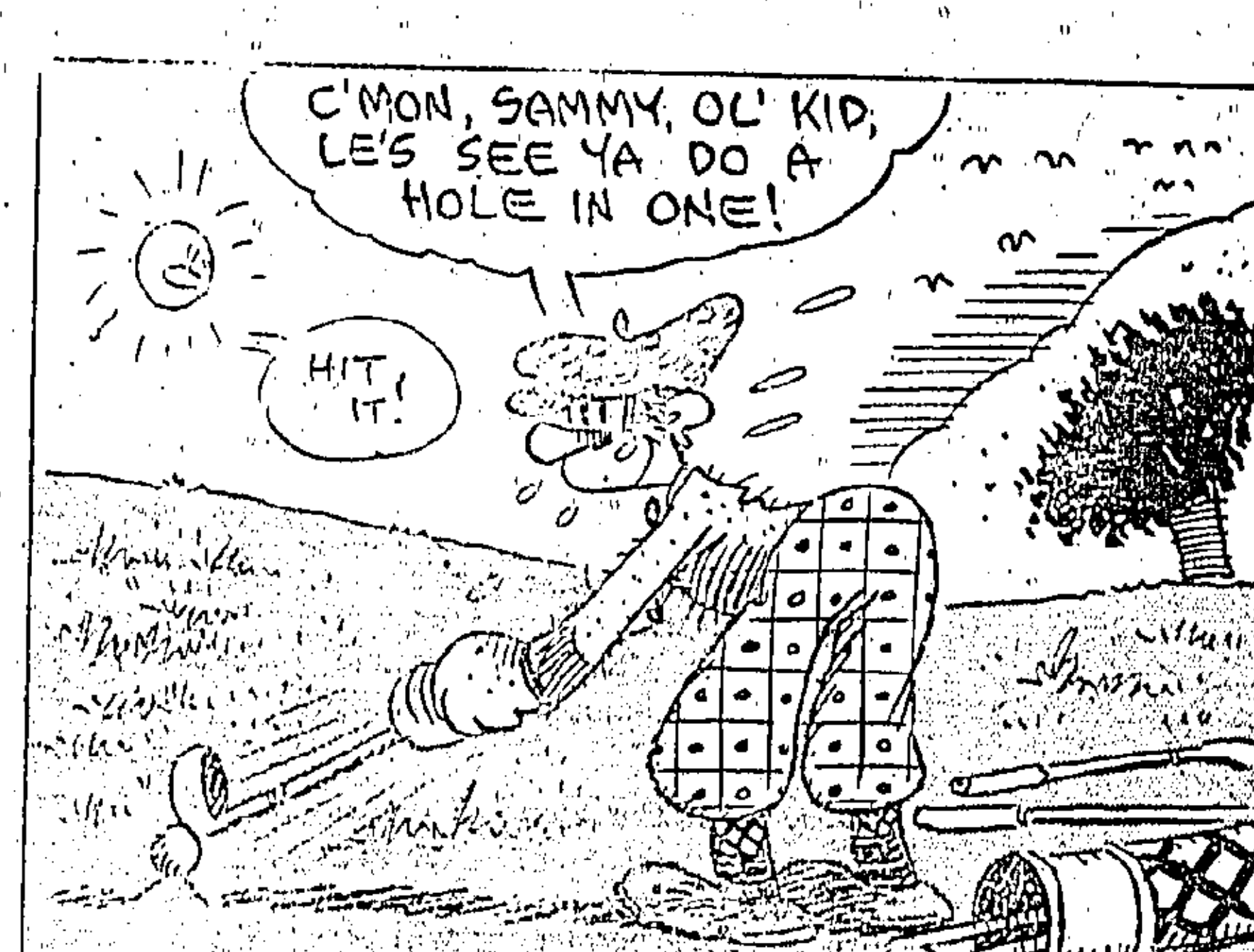
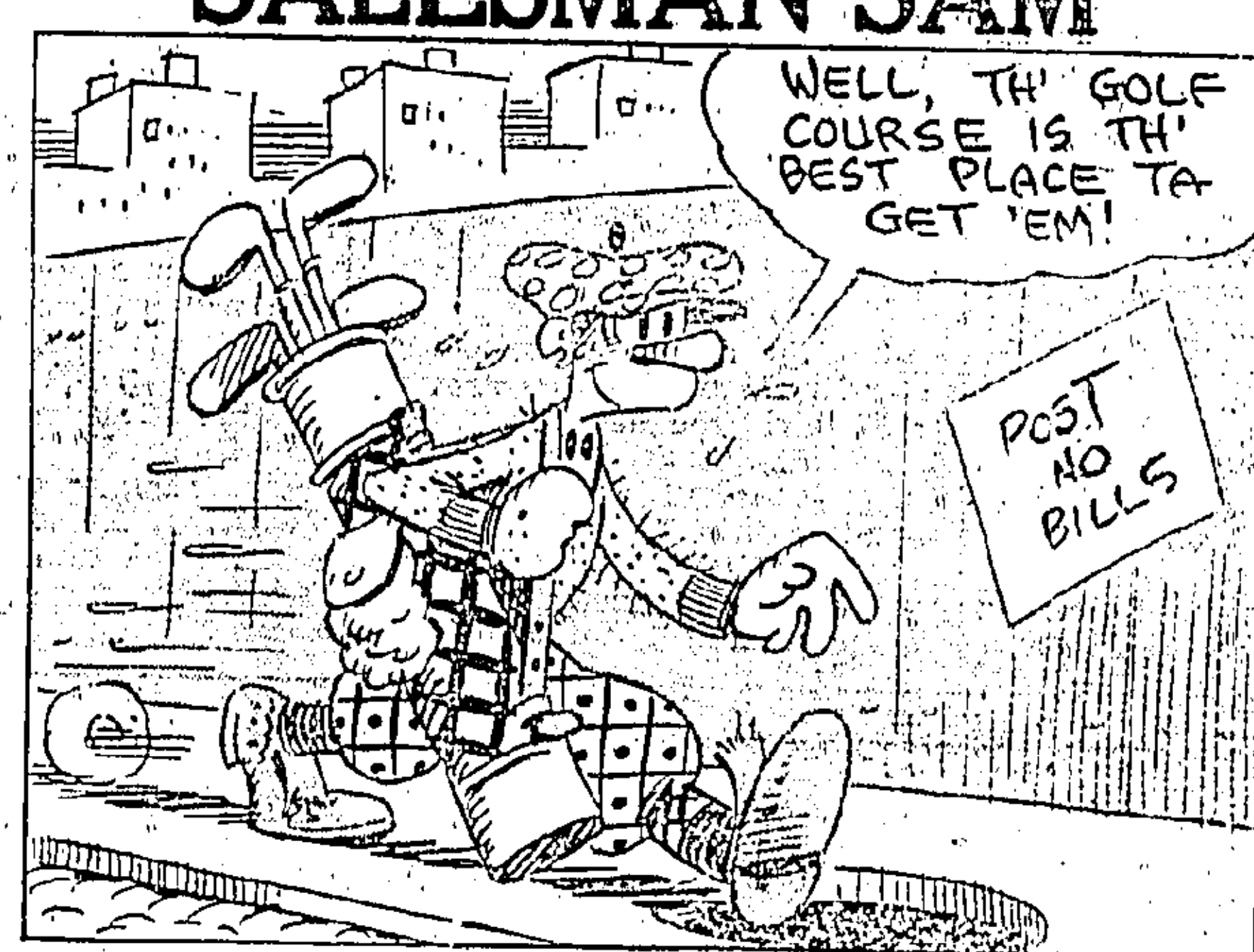
Go-Go the Jester

By Jim Lavery



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Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	O'berg-S'hmptn Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	O'berg-S'hmptn Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	O'berg-S'hmptn Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	O'berg-S'hmptn Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	O'berg-S'hmptn Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	O'berg-S'hmptn Nov. 4
Oct. 5	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 2	O'berg-S'hmptn Nov. 8
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 12	O'berg-S'hmptn Nov. 18
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PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Aug. 2nd, 6.00 p.m.
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SCHOOL PRIZES.

G. O. C.'S ADVICE TO
GARRISON SCHOLARS.

A happy gathering of children assembled at Volunteer Headquarters yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes of the Garrison School. The General Officer Commanding, (Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.) presided over the proceedings, which were held in the Drill Hall, and amongst the large number of parents and visitors present, were Colonel C. Russell Brown, D.S.O. and Mrs. Brown, Col. Mackintosh, D.S.O., Major F. C. Roberts, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., O.B.E., Mrs. Boylan-Smith wife of Colonel Boylan-Smith, Mrs. Carrington-Sykes, the A.D.C. to H.E. the General Officer Commanding, (Lt. Johnston), and others.

Headmaster's Report.

The proceedings opened with songs given by the infants, after which the school report was read by the Headmaster (Mr. W. E. Watson) as follows:

Twenty-eight children of the East Surrey Regiment left for India and their place has been taken by 19 children of the "Kobles." The number on the books at present is: Army, 85; Navy 18; pensioners 7 and Civilians 26.

In January, the Hongkong educational authorities offered five scholarships for admission to the Kowloon British School, where advanced education is provided. It is pleasing to learn that one of the recipients, after heading the form list for three months in succession, was then promoted to the next higher form. (Applause.)

Several scholars are members of the Brownies, Girl Guides, Cubs and Boy Scouts Associations.

At the commencement of the present term, there were 30 new swimmers in the elder children's school. That number has been reduced to 16. The Headmaster has taken the children to Stonecutters three or four times weekly.

In the recent V.R.C. Boxing Tournament, nine boys entered voluntarily. Two reached the finals, one winning the Light-weight Championship. (Applause.)

Generous Contributions.

The prizes have been made possible owing to the generous contributions received from various officers, units, messes, clubs, H.M.S. Dockyard officials, and from the parents of the civilian children attending the school. In addition to these, the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce contributed \$100. To all these, the thanks of the staff and scholars are tendered.

In the Infants' School, each scholar is receiving a prize. The interests of domestic peace and the absence of the competitive spirit demand this (Laughter). Three special prizes for excellence of work are also given. In the elder children's school, the prizes are being awarded on the result of the marks obtained during the year, plus the results of the term examinations. Competition has been keen.

In conclusion, the O.C. Schools, desires on behalf of the staff and the scholars, to thank Mrs. Russell Brown for kindly consenting to present the prizes. Officers of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps for the loan of the building up false signboards at the door.

ALLEGED FRAUDS.

GOODS DELIVERED TO
BOGUS FIRMS.

Two Chinese were charged before Major C. Willson yesterday afternoon on six different counts of obtaining goods by false pretences. Mr. C. A. S. Russ prosecuted.

In the witness box, Inspector Andrews, the first witness called by the prosecution, told a very interesting story, which revealed the ingenuity of the men behind the scheme.

It is alleged that for the purpose of carrying out their plans, the two defendants, together with several others, rented houses at different addresses in the Central and Western districts. In one of the houses in the Western district, the group of schemers established several bogus companies by putting up false signboards at the door.

Very Thorough.

So thorough was this gang that their bogus offices were littered with books and papers, which gave them a very prosperous look. When the police raided several houses in which these people carried on their deception they found many ledgers, account books and other hefty looking volumes which bore no entries whatever.

Mr. Russ in outlining the case used the term of "long firm swindle" to describe the scheme and on being asked by the Magistrate said that this type of swindle was always so designated although he confessed he did not himself know the origin of the term. Inspector Andrews added that as far as he knew the present case might appropriately be called a "bucket-shop swindle."

The arrests of the two men were brought about through the alertness of a victimised shopman. The first defendant went to his shop in Pottinger Street one day and ordered twelve suitcases, the arrangement being that cash would be paid when the goods were delivered at a house in Connaught Road West. When the suitcases were brought to the house in Connaught Road West the purchaser said he would not be able to pay cash for them but that the seller would have to wait for a week.

The Arrest.

Seeing that the shop appeared to be prosperous and that there were several other concerns in the same flat, the credit was given. When the tradesman called at the end of a week he was told that the buying firm had removed. An address was given to him by the other firms in the house, but enquiries resulted in the man finding that the address was false. He communicated with the police.

A few days later he saw the man who placed the order for the suitcase and followed him. The man disappeared into a tea house and the victimised shopkeeper at once informed the police.

As a result of inquiries made by the police from this man, the other addresses at which this syndicate operated were raided in their turn and as a result the many swindles perpetrated by this band were traced. The second defendant was arrested in the course of a police raid in a house in Bird Street.

The case was adjourned until Friday next at 11.30 a.m.



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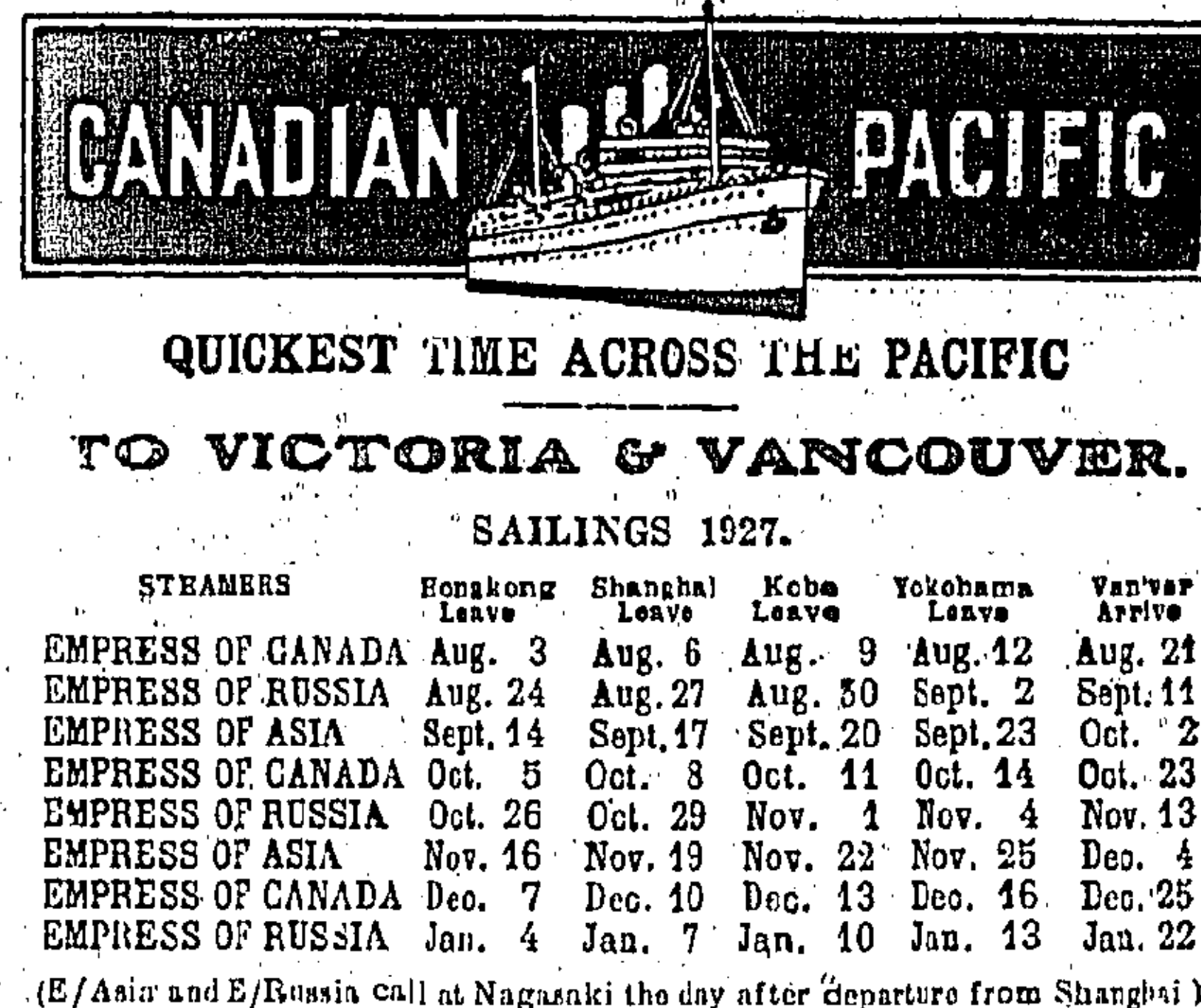
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EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
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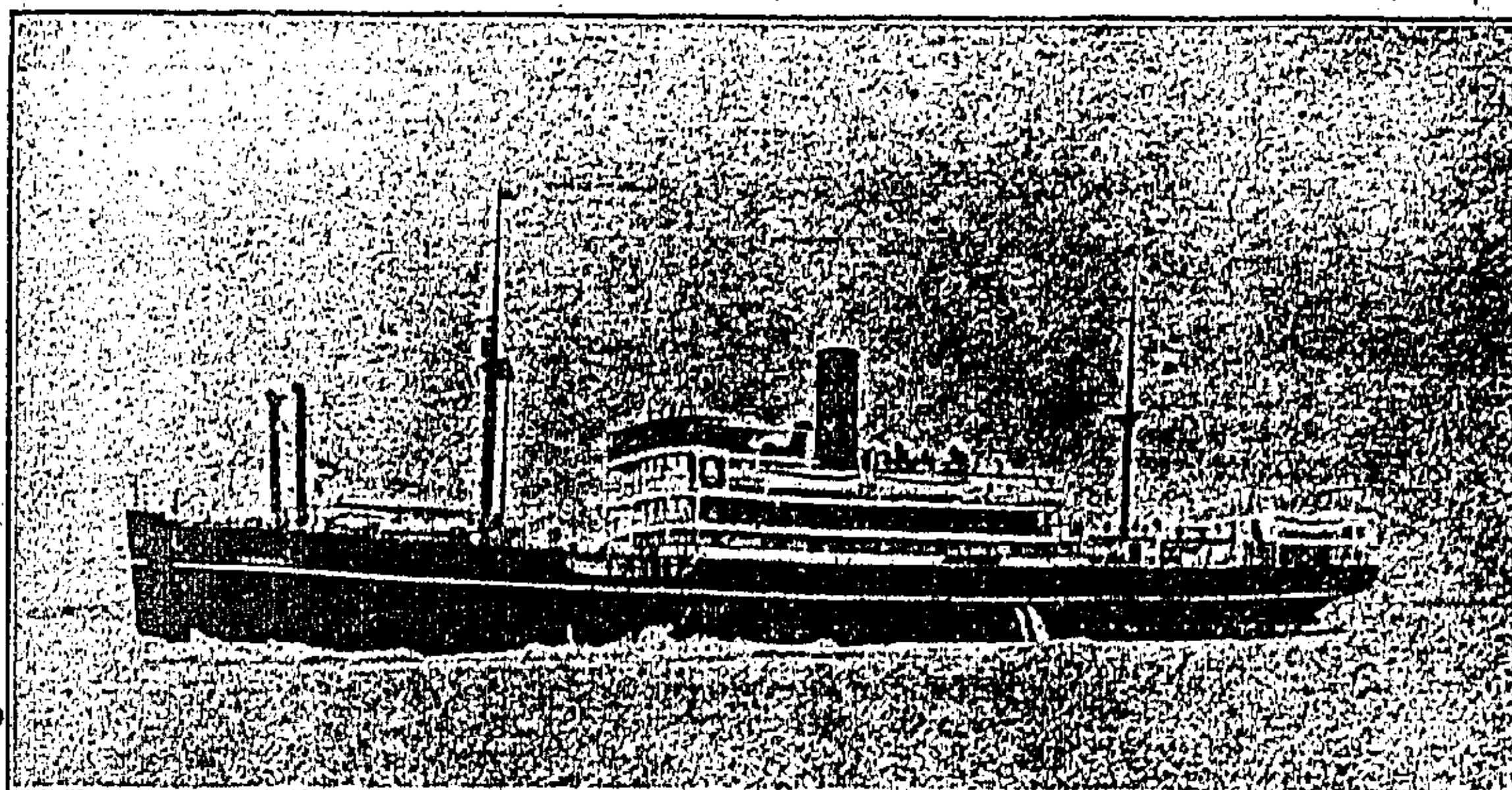
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